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"SCHOOLHOUSES NEEDED," SAYS SUPT. SOLDAN, "HEAD TEACHER" OF CITY'S 90,000 CHILDREN

Demand Must Be Met if the Children Are to Be Given the Best Training—The Body Must Not Be Sacrificed to Mental Advancement, He Declares.

Facts in the Career of F. Louis Soldan.

Born, 1842.
Age, 61 years.
Birthplace, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Parentage, German.
Prepared for college in German public schools.
Graduated from the University of Gießen.
Took lectures and studied languages in Berlin.
Came to St. Louis in 1863.
Served as assistant principal in a private school, and later as principal.
In 1885 was engaged as teacher of modern languages in the High School, when W. T. Harris was superintendent.

From 1889 to 1891 assistant superintendent.
Appointed principal of the Normal School in 1891 and served 20 years.
During five of the years that he served as principal of the Normal he managed the Franklin School.
In 1895 he was made also the principal of the High School.
In 1896 he was appointed to his present position without any effort upon his part to secure the appointment.
Was the originator in St. Louis of the portable schoolhouse.
Was the originator of the block system of securing the center of population of school districts.

BY HIRAM W. HAYES.

F. Louis Soldan, A. M., LL. D., superintendent of schools and the center around which the juvenile world of St. Louis revolves, is a fat, fresh man, of lofty stature and round form. The freshness is seen in every twinkle of his merry blue eye and the rotundity is noticeable from every point of view.

Like most pedagogues there is a certain set expression about the corners of his mouth, the only wonder being that, after a man has spent 40 years in teaching the young St. Louis mind to shoot and the young St. Louis boy not to shoot, the expression is not more set. But the fierceness which a stubby mustache and this same set expression might naturally be expected to give, is so tempered by the forehead merry twinkle that no one would ever accuse Superintendent Soldan of being cross.

Unlike most pedagogues Prof. Soldan is not bald. He rejoices in a luxuriant head of hair, a portion of which he combs with the greatest care down upon his forehead. When he becomes greatly interested, as he did in a conversation I had with him a couple of days ago about the schools, the combed-down lock separates and helps in the gesticulations that Superintendent Soldan delights in making when he is thoroughly warmed up over a subject.

Superintendent Soldan is a man of energy. The characteristic feature of the man is energy. He shows it in every movement and every lineament of his face. He has a large, well-shaped nose which indi-

cates with emphasis, as the improvement in the schools under his direction shows. There is no halting about F. Louis Soldan. Because he parts his name in the middle it might be inferred that there was something lacking in his make-up; but if so the deficiency is not noticeable. I expect he began parting his name in the middle about the time that most boys begin parting their hair that way and the name would not let go.

The LL. D. after his name means "Doctor of Laws," of course, and Supt. Soldan is entitled to be called "Dr. Soldan," but he doesn't hanker after this manner of address, so I shall stick to the "Supt.," which, in these days of all kinds of "Dr."s is a great deal more characteristic and conveys much more idea of his knowledge of the schools of St. Louis than all the various kinds of doctors in the list. And he does know about the schools. He knows every teacher and—was going to say every pupil, but I expect this is a little too much. But he knows where all the pupils live and which block in the city has the most school children housed within its walls. He has the location of every school building at his finger tip and he can tell you to a block whether the building is properly located or not. He knows just where St. Louis stands in the category of schools, and he knows her needs.

"What is the great need of St. Louis' educational department?" I asked him as a starter.

"More school buildings," he replied with that emphasis above referred to. "More schools and the replacing of some of the



F. LOUIS SOLDAN.

particularly to be replaced?"
"The Clay, Lafayette and Shepard. There are others, but these are the worst. And I can show you just where the new buildings should be and where every school building should be placed."
This ability to get at the center of population in each district I soon discovered was a hobby of Supt. Soldan.
"Look at this map," he exclaimed, and he led me into another room, where a huge map, covered with all the colors of the rainbow, occupied a conspicuous place on the wall. Each of these colors, to Supt.

ought to be and when we build a new one that's where it will be."
He climbed down out of the chair in an energetic manner and explained how at the first of each October the principals in each school returned reports of the number of children on each block and how these reports were compiled and the map recolorized to fit the reports.

Remembering that the city had appropriated some considerable amount of money during the past few years for new buildings, I next inquired if St. Louis was at present any better off than she had been a few years back, when a whole lot of children were unable to get into a school building at all and had to get their schooling in old residences and box-in store buildings.

"This year," replied Supt. Soldan, "we are the only large city that is not refusing to take a certain percentage of the pupils into the schools. So far we have received every child who has applied for admission into the school in its own district. This office—meaning the board of education—has undertaken to provide for every child who applies for admission. Every district principal has been instructed to find a sitting for every applicant and so far has been successful."

"In the event that we should have a much greater number of pupils than we could suitably accommodate, we make this plan: Say, for example, that a room seats 60 and we had 110 pupils. We divide them into two sessions and teach one division from 8 to 12 and the other from 12 to 4, giving each division a separate teacher. This is only likely to occur in the lower grades. Four years ago we had 30 of these divided sessions. This year we have none."

"To be sure we are using a great many portable school houses, but they are located right in the same school yard, are under the direct supervision of the same pupil and have the same janitor service. These portable buildings have been a great thing for us."

I had seen a statement by Superintendent Maxwell of New York in which he stated that, ago for rage, the children of western Europe were far in advance of American children. Superintendent Soldan is a product of the schools of western Europe and I asked him what he thought about it.

"This may be true of New York children," he replied, "but not of St. Louis. They may have a little more knowledge of Latin composition and some other strictly literary branches, but our children, in the way of a general education, are far away head of the children of Europe at the same age, and that in spite of the fact that their hours are longer and they are naturally more given to applying themselves to their books."

"Our system of instruction is altogether different. It is impossible to make a comparison between the two systems. Our children play more and play harder. They have less need for gymnastics in the schools. In New York—from what I observed this past summer—they are more like Europe. They have few playgrounds. There are few yards. The children play quietly upon the steps and in little courts. In time St. Louis may reach the same condition, but not yet."

This is the first year of absolutely free

Free Text Books Are Proving Most Successful, and Mr. Soldan Upholds the Non-Employment of Married Women as Teachers, Though He Likes Weddings.



who do not now have to give up a good share of their time to selling books and keeping accounts; and it is better for the citizens of large. In the end it is a saving."

"How so?"
"Well, the books that ordinarily would be made to do service for but one pupil now do service for several. The only losers are the publishers."

"But will a book do for more than one pupil?" I asked, remembering the condition of some of my own books after a year's service.

"Without a doubt. One of the things we do is to teach the child to take care of the book. We teach that it is public property and must therefore be preserved. It not only teaches the child to be careful, but to have a proper regard for public property—a thing that is too frequently taken as a reason why an article should not be cared for at all."

"Don't the children object to the old books?"

"Occasionally, but the books are kept in pretty good order, and one child has the same books all through the term."

"And as to sanitation?"

"If there is any contagious disease in a house, the books from that house are im-

mediately burned."

"What proportion of the teachers in the St. Louis schools are men?"

"In the district schools a very small pro-

portion. Only the principals, and not all the schools have men as principals."

"Is this because the women are the better teachers?"

"Possibly, but in the high school we are trying to equalize the number of men and women teachers."

"Which do you consider the better teachers, men or women?" I repeated, determined to get Mr. Soldan's opinion.

He looked at me quizzically and pursing up his lips and wrinkling his brow, said: "If I could have all the teachers in the high school men, I wouldn't do it. If I could have all the teachers in the high school women, I wouldn't do it. I think children who have reached the ages of 18 and 19 should find the same conditions in school that they find in the world. It is better so."

"And how about the segregation of the sexes?"

"We have found that co-education works very well."

"Are you opposed to the marriage of teachers?" I asked.

"Men or women?"

"Women, of course. No one ever asks whether a man teacher is married or not."

"Certainly, I have no objection to the marriage of teachers if they so desire; but under the rules of our schools the women teacher who marries ceases to be a teacher. This, I think, is correct. I do not approve of married women as teachers."

"But, bless you, if a woman teacher wants to marry I am the first to congratulate her. I am an advocate of marriage."

Supt. Soldan is not a strenuous advocate of physical culture in the public schools of St. Louis.

"As I said when discussing the children of Europe," he explained, "if our children get plenty of exercise. Our hour are short—purposefully short. We do not believe in building up the mind to the detriment of the body. To have a pupil come out of school at the end of his course a physical wreck is certainly not the way to build up our nation. In the long run, short hours pay best. Our children leave school with a good general education and a fund of information that fits them to go out into the world. They are not mere book worms. Plenty of out-door exercise, to my notion, is far superior to gymnasium practice."

"Then you consider the schools of St. Louis about as good as any schools in the world?"

"By the world at large they are so considered. You will see them referred to frequently in educational publications, and they are always placed high. And they are improving."

"Then I say that the schools are all right, but that all the buildings are not right."

"Well, I think that about explains the condition," said Supt. Soldan.

What We Need Is More Schoolhouses.

Text books in the schools and I asked if it were provided as satisfactory as expected. "Absolutely. It is not only better for the pupils, but it is better for the principals."

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TIRED OF SEEING MR. BRYAN'S NAME

Senator Clay Declares That He Would Like to Have It Kept Out of Print.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Senator Clay declared that Georgia and other southern states have practically determined to send Gorman delegations to the next Democratic national convention.

This declaration, coming from Senator Clay, carries with it the weight of his political influence and standing with the rank and file of the Georgia Democracy and his long experience as chairman of the state committee.

"We have about made up our minds to send our delegation to the next national convention with instructions to vote for Senator Gorman," remarked Senator Clay. "What effect has Bryan's opposition to Senator Gorman and every other Democrat mentioned whose Democracy is not agreeable to Bryan's individual taste?" Senator Clay was asked.

"None whatever," replied the Senator in a tone of disgust. "Why, my dear sir, we are tired of seeing Bryan's name in the newspapers. If the press of the country could realize that he is no longer regarded seriously by the practical Democrats of the

country it would ignore him. As soon as the newspapers drop him his occupation as self-constituted dictator of the Democratic party is gone.

"We are not paying any attention to him in Georgia, and we have talked the subject over among ourselves and we have about concluded that Senator Gorman is not only the strongest man in the party we can nominate, but we believe there is an excellent opportunity of electing him."

"True estimate of Senator Gorman is not confined to Georgia, but it extends from Maryland down through Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana."

"I do not wish to be profane in discussing Mr. Bryan," continued Senator Clay, "but boiling is not law business with him. Some of us remember his performance in the Clay-Mills contest for the speakership of the House of Representatives in the year 1876. On that important day of many years, on that important day of the Democratic caucus, who favored Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who was not regarded as a possibility at any stage of the contest."

Senator Clay says the business proposition in the South is at present overhauled in all other quarters. For a secondary consideration, compared with the South, he says are certain that President Roosevelt will be the Republican nominee.

Treasury Statement.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$10,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows available cash balance \$2,500,000.

THIRTEEN HOURS AT SEA'S MERCY

Captain and Crew of Tug Spartan Cling to Wreckage During Hurricane.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 26.—Hurled, bleeding and exhausted, after clinging for 13 hours to a frail piece of timber and being exposed in the open sea to the full fury of the hurricane which swept the Atlantic seaboard, Capt. Elbe Chandler of the ill-starred tug Spartan, was rescued with great difficulty by the ocean-going tug Lykens and transferred to the Delaware pilot boat Philadelphia. He was barely alive when landed here.

With him was his mate, L. P. Nelson, and a physical wreck from the struggle for life he had made clinging to the bottom of the overturned small boat of the Spartan. After a struggle of six long hours, 10 of the crew of the tug were picked up by the schooner Irene of Annapolis, N. J., and sent to Philadelphia. Another seaman, Joseph Vidawich, was picked up by the tug Tanqua and taken to Philadelphia. The engineer and one deckhand were unaccounted for and probably are drowned.

When the storm broke out upon the Spartan she was towing the barge

Traverton, Preston and Hammond. Great seas were breaking over her, and finally Capt. Chandler ordered his men to cut the hawser.

Scarcely had the tug been relieved of her deadly burden and the barge left to shift for themselves, when a wave towered above the tug, crashed down upon her and swept everything from her deck. This included a big spare hawser. It was washed over the stern, the rapidly-revolving propeller caught it and wound it up, and in a few seconds the engines stopped and the tug was beyond control. She fell off into the trough of the sea. Wave after wave broke over her, crushing in the hull. In a few minutes she filled and sank, carrying down with her Capt. Chandler and his crew.

When the captain came to the surface he saw near him a piece of scantling, 15 feet long and four inches wide. He threw his arms around it and the fury of the storm drove him rapidly seaward.

Nelson grasped the small boat and drifted with him. Ten of the crew seized pieces of wreckage and were driven along the Jersey coast. When Capt. Chandler, exhausted by clinging for 13 hours to the plank which was all between him and death, was about 11 miles west of the shore, he was picked up by the schooner Irene of Annapolis, N. J., and sent to Philadelphia. Another seaman, Joseph Vidawich, was picked up by the tug Tanqua and taken to Philadelphia. The engineer and one deckhand were unaccounted for and probably are drowned.

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100 MILES AN HOUR TRAIN IN GERMANY

Experiments on Military Railway Look to Fastest Passenger Service in the World.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The trials of high speed electric trains continue on the Prussian standard gauge military railway between Berlin and Koenigsberg.

The Emperor is greatly interested and his enthusiasm spurs the electrical engineers who are conducting the trials. They are confident they will soon wipe out the world's record set a week ago by sending a train at a higher rate of speed.

Hacing already raised the rate from 105.4 miles to 114 miles, the experts expect to reach 115 miles an hour and to maintain it over a length of the line 127 miles. The distance over which 111 miles was kept up have not yet been disclosed.

During the trials and outsiders are not permitted near it. It must be borne in mind that the line is practically straight, without curves of a radius less than 100 feet and with no gradients steeper than 1 in 200.

A summary of the results of the experiments will be published after the

trials. This much is known: In the first trials a car built at Cologne and electrically equipped by the Siemens-Halske Co. of Berlin, attained for a very brief period a speed of 140.2 kilometers, or 89 miles an hour. But the tests were abandoned because the rails gave way. They were too weak for the car, which weighed 92 tons.

Chief Engineer Reichel then designed a car 20 tons lighter. The reduction in weight was obtained by abandoning the transformers on the engine and supplying a line voltage of 10,000 volts directly to the motors. But the car attained a velocity of not more than 65 to 75 miles an hour.

Since then rails weighing more than 100 pounds have been substituted for the 60-pound rails, and the roadbed has been reconstructed with broken basalt and closely set with pine ties faced with oak, which are both sturdier and harder. These improvements look forward to the 100 miles an hour passenger train. They are preliminary to a competition which will be held between steam and electrically hauled trains on the Russian State railway between Berlin, Hanover and Hamburg. The state has invited leading German locomotive builders and electrical firms to submit designs and specifications for steam or electric locomotives or motor cars capable of making 100 miles an hour, with a light load, and 80 miles an hour under ordinary circumstances.

BANISHED FROM MOSCOW.
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
MOSCOW, Sept. 26.—The Russian government has forbidden Count Tolstoy to stay in Moscow, where he has a house in which he usually lives for a few weeks every year. He spends the greater part of the time on his property, Yasnaya Polyana, in the guberniya of Tver.

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ATTEMPT TO STEAL GOVERNOR'S CHILD

Four Little Ones Were Playing Near the Nebraska Executive Mansion.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26.—It developed here today that an attempt was made last night to kidnap the 5-year-old daughter of Gov. Mickey. While four of the governor's children were playing in front of the mansion an unknown man came along and tried to carry the oldest girl away. The other children clung to his clothes and screamed. The man was so badly frightened when he saw neighbors coming that he dropped the child and ran.

Gov. Mickey says that the woman of the penitentiary, Mr. Beemer, reported to him that a kidnapping attempt had been made last night. One convict said that he had seen the man who tried to carry the girl away. The man was so badly frightened when he saw neighbors coming that he dropped the child and ran.

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SAY "INNIS-KER," NOT "INNIS-KER"

And Prove You Can Pronounce the Duke of Roxboro's Family Cognomen.

ODDLY SPELL ENGLISH NAMES

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Everyone is talking of Miss Goulet's engagement to marry Henry John Innes-Ker, Duke of Roxburgh. And in talking of it nearly everyone is mispronouncing the Englishman's name. If you would prove your acquaintance with the nobility speak of "Roxboro" as one of the family of "Innis-Ker."

That other lucky Englishman who won Miss Goulet's hand, the Duke of Roxburgh, is not Macbeth, but Maxwell. But the number of peculiarly pronounced proper names in Great Britain is legion. Thus Abercrombie is Abernethy; Alcester, Alveston; Ascham, Aske; Auchinleck, Auchinloch.

That good soldier Baden-Powell calls himself Beauchamp; Beauchamp, however, is pronounced Beecham; Beauchamp, however, is pronounced Beecham; Beauchamp, however, is pronounced Beecham.

Often two English families whose name is spelled identically, pronounce it differently. Thus the Abernethy family of Roxburgh is pronounced Beecham; Beauchamp, however, is pronounced Beecham; Beauchamp, however, is pronounced Beecham.

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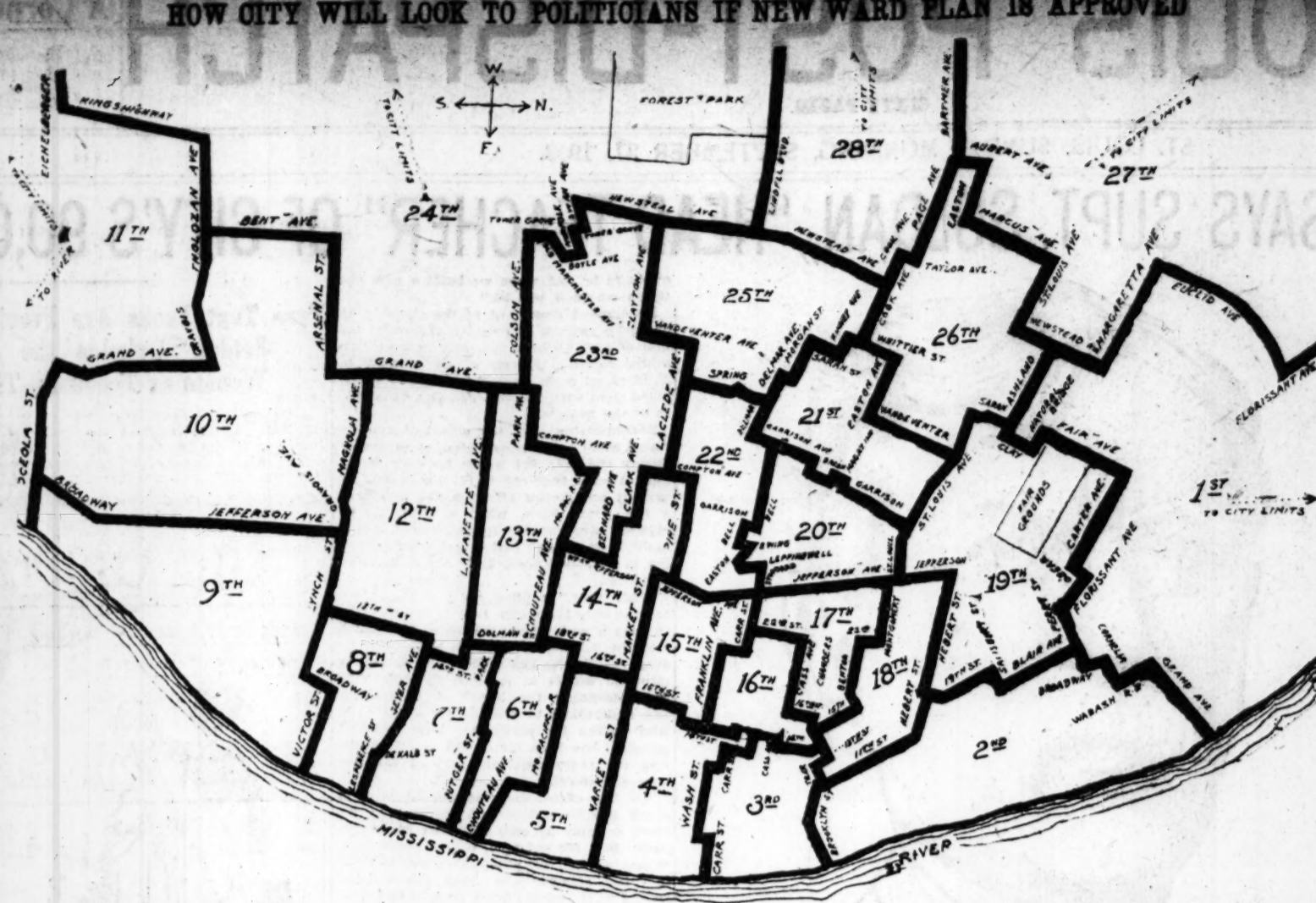
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BOY HERO'S FIRST WISH FOR MOTHER

"Save My Leg for Her Sake and My Little Sisters" Is the Plaintive Plea.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—On a plain cot in the accident ward of the J. Hood Hospital lies a boy of 19 whom the surgeons have told that his leg must be amputated to save his life, but from day to day, at his request, the operation has been postponed.

The lad pleads that if there is just one chance for his recovery without the loss of the limb he be given that one chance, so that he can again provide for his widowed mother and two little sisters who have been dependent upon his earnings since the death of his father.

Entered upon the books of the hospital, the following simple record is all there is to tell of this boy's story:

Harry Meyer, 19 years old, No. 34 East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, lacerated wound of leg; condition serious.

Just a week ago yesterday the same manly impulse that now causes Harry Meyer to think first of his mother and sisters, prompted him to throw himself between danger and a helpless woman and her child and save them at the risk of his own life.

The accident occurred on a crosswalk at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street and Manhattan avenue. The car was rounding a curve into the avenue when the woman with the infant in her arms stepped out on the platform preparatory to leaving the car.

At that moment a horse attached to a bus's wagon came dashing toward the car, driverless, and a collision was inevitable. Meyer had ample time to leap to the rescue, but he realized that if he did so the woman and her baby would be left in the path of danger. So he pushed them behind him and braced for the shock.

A moment later a woman's hand plucked Meyer's thigh, pinning him to the car, and snatched the woman and child for whom the sacrifice was made. Meyer was left alone, and the car sped away.

Yesterday a check for \$50 was sent to Meyer by a man who had read of his deed. The check arrived and the wounded boy's face beamed with pleasure when the five ten-dollar notes were placed in his hands. He fingered the money silently, then he said:

"Would it be asking too much to request you to deliver this to my dear old mother? Today is the first time she has missed coming to see me. It is because she hasn't carfare, and cannot walk this far."

Ten minutes later the money was laid in the palm of the grateful mother. She was in the reception room awaiting permission to go to the bedside of her boy. She had walked three miles from home.

Earlier Departure.

On and after Sept. 27 the Illinois Central fast Chicago train, Daylight Special, will leave St. Louis Union Station at 11:45 a. m. instead of 12:25 p. m. as heretofore. The popular Chicago night train, the Diamond Special, will continue to leave as heretofore, 9:30 p. m.

SCHOONER ASHORE IN FOG.

The Crew of Twenty-Seven Men All Reach Land in Safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The four-masted schooner Gifford, Captain Blitcher, from Newcastle, N. S. W., to this port, went ashore last night on a precautionary basis, carrying a crew of 27 men, all of whom are safe. Her cargo consists of 3000 tons of coal, insured for \$15,000. The Gifford was 75 days out and on nearing this port the fog was so dense that the usual bearings could not be seen. The captain, thinking he was several miles from the Golden Gate, gave the order to anchor. The ship struck the sand and swung broadside to the shore.

The lifeboats were immediately lowered and efforts made to save the vessel and cargo. The captain, thinking he was several miles from the Golden Gate, gave the order to anchor. The ship struck the sand and swung broadside to the shore.

KITE CARRIES ROPE TO STEEPLE-JACK

Boy's Inspiration Solves Problem That Puzzles Men and Marooned Climber Is Rescued.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

GENESSEE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Ezekiel Willis of Genesee, by his quick wit saved the life of Deatho Sanders, a professional steeple climber, whose home is in Belmont, Allegheny Co., N. Y.

A few weeks ago the spire of the Episcopal Church in Genesee was struck by lightning and suffered some damage but a few feet from the apex. On account of the inaccessibility of the damaged portion the trustees of the church and insurance companies were at a loss to estimate the proper damage sustained whereby a settlement could be effected by the insurance companies.

Mr. Sanders arrived in Genesee with his paraphernalia and proceeded at once to the task for which he had been engaged. A large crowd had gathered to witness the hair-raising feat.

Sanders climbed into the belfry and from there passed out onto the ridge of the roof, where he placed a ladder which reached some distance up from the base of the spire. When he had reached to the top of the ladder, which was steady by several men, he passed a slender rope around the steeple and around his body and began to work around the steeple and upward.

The progress was slow but steady, and at length he reached the damaged portion of the steeple. Here his progress stopped and he began to feel the rope. He was unable to move, and the anxious spectators began to grow more and more apprehensive.

"Phew!" from his anxiety, he began to come more and more apprehensive. He began to feel the rope. He was unable to move, and the anxious spectators began to grow more and more apprehensive.

Many schemes were hastily suggested, but at once were seen to be impractical. At length a general rescue was offered, and would ascend, as Mr. Sanders had done, and carry him up by ropes by which he could descend. But none dared to make the attempt.

At this juncture little Ezekiel Willis was seized with a thought and he was seen to move. He was seen to move. He was seen to move. He was seen to move. He was seen to move.

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SAVINE, KING OF CONFIDENCE MEN, HELD IN HAMBURG FOR RUSSIA

Picture Is 1536 in St. Louis Regues' Gallery and He Is Known as the "Count of Toulouse de Lautrec" From One End of the World to the Other.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

HAMBURG, Sept. 20.—Nicholas Savine, who styles himself the Count of Toulouse de Lautrec, has been arrested here on the charge of being a Russian spy, by special request of the Russian police. He is said to await requisition proceedings by Russia.

Savine has had a most remarkable career. In his youth he was one of the "smartest" of officers in the Russian Imperial guard. He was twice wounded in the Russo-Turkish war and was promoted for bravery and decorated. He was the friend of Stambuloff, the celebrated Bulgarian premier, who actually proposed him as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Savine's home he did not mount the throne, but because Stambuloff died inopportunely.

Savine quickly spent his fortune in fast living and then forged notes to pay his debts. He was twice exiled to Siberia, but twice escaped. Speaking several languages, accomplished and persuasive, he has made dupes all over the world, particularly among women.

He was arrested in Lisbon for swindling. He was twice exiled to Siberia, but twice escaped. Speaking several languages, accomplished and persuasive, he has made dupes all over the world, particularly among women.

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"CHEMIST" CAN'T PRODUCE LIFE

Priest-Scientist Challenges the Discovery of Indiana Investigator as Defying Nature.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 20.—Rev. J. Mulcahey of St. Mary's Catholic Church, this city, well known as a student and demonstrator of scientific phenomena, challenges the statement of Dr. C. W. Littlefield of Alexandria, Ind., that he has created life from a simple chemical solution of salt, water, alcohol and ammonia.

Much has been said and written of Dr. Littlefield's claim that he generated atoms of life, or trilobites from a simple process. Scientific men all over the world have since been experimenting and studying the process and its possibilities. An interview with Dr. Littlefield as to how he made his discovery and why he did it finally reached the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and there the learned men declared that Dr. Littlefield had certainly mistaken germs of trilobites for the ordinary germs in the air or on the apparatus he used in his process of infusing life into grains of crystals of ordinary table salt.

Says Littlefield

Made No Discovery.

Rev. Father Mulcahey gave Dr. Littlefield's theory and reported demonstrations carefully studied in detail, and after doing so asserted that Dr. Littlefield had made no discovery at all.

It being reported that Father Mulcahey was studying Dr. Littlefield's formula, Father Mulcahey was asked to submit his own conclusions to the learned men, and after an exhaustive review of all the scientific authorities and giving the matter his own thoughtful and painstaking consideration, said:

"The spontaneous generation of beings, as high in development even as a frog, has been assumed for ages as a fact. Aristotle taught that life came spontaneously from the mud of the Nile. The theory of vegetable life leaves on which they fed; putrefying flesh was seen to be a prolific source of life."

In 1858 Francesco Redi, a student of maggots in rotten meat. Observing flies lighting upon the decaying matter, he surmised that the maggots might be the progeny of these flies. Covering a jar, which contained the meat, with fine gauze, he found the maggots upon the gauze, and none on the meat. The gauze retained the flies which were hatched by the odor arising from the flesh.

Microscope Showed

"This was the idea of spontaneous generation banished from the minds of scientists of those days."

After the discovery of the microscope a new world opened to view. Stagnant pools of water were found to be teeming with life. The reach of unaided vision. Organisms of life were discovered in the air, in the water, in the soil, in the food, in the clothing, in the house, in the street, in the field, in the forest, in the mountains, in the valleys, in the plains, in the deserts, in the oceans, in the atmosphere, in the universe.

The first advocate of the theory of organic life was Lazzaro Spallanzani, an Italian physician. In 1770 Spallanzani proved the absurdity of the theory of spontaneous generation. He took a glass jar containing a mixture of organic infusions, sealing its neck with a blow pipe, he placed it in boiling water. After many months no trace of life was found.

Open All Night Veiled Prophet's Night.

Planters Hotel Cafe and Restaurant will be open all night for the benefit of the Veiled Prophet's Night. A great many tables have already been reserved for the occasion. The Veiled Prophet's Night is a social feature and putting up some very elaborate decorations for the occasion.

W. C. Ellison Appointed Judge.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—Gov. Dockery today appointed W. C. Ellison of Marville judge of the circuit court for the fourth judicial district to succeed Judge Gallatin Craig, who is too ill to perform the duties of his office.

Whiskey and Beer Habit

"ORRINE"

A SAFE, SURE AND HARMLESS SPECIFIC.

Physicians pronounce drunkenness a disease of the nervous system, creating a morbid craving for a stimulant. Continued indulgence in whiskey, beer or wine acts away the stomach lining and supplies the digestive organs, thus destroying the stomach and causing the habit. "ORRINE" permanently cures the habit, restores the stomach and digestive organs to normal conditions, improving the appetite and restoring the health. No nauseating treatment necessary! "ORRINE" can be taken at your own home without publicity. Can be given discreetly if desired.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Mr. E. T. Sims, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I was a drunkard for twenty years and was restored to health by 'ORRINE'. It is a wonderful and harmless cure. I have recommended it to many of my friends who are suffering from the same habit. I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. A. L. L. Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was born a drunkard and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. J. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. W. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. R. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. S. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. T. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. U. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. V. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. W. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. X. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. Y. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. Z. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. A. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. B. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. C. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. D. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. E. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. F. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. G. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. H. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. I. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. J. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. K. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. L. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. M. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. N. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. O. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. P. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other remedy but have been powerless to resist the craving and would have died of it. I have seen many of my friends cured by 'ORRINE' and I have seen many of them cured by 'ORRINE'." Mr. Q. L. L. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I have been a drunkard for many years and have been drinking for thirty years. I have tried every other

THIS BOY HAD BEEN RAISED AS A GIRL

Shooting at a Wedding in Kenosha, Wis., Has Been Explained.

ATTEMPT TO STOP MARRIAGE

Boy Supposed to Be a Girl Until Eight Years Old and Wore Skirts in Spite of Protest Till Nearly Twenty.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 26.—As a result of the shooting which occurred at a wedding in Kenosha, it was disclosed yesterday that the bride's brother, who fired the shot, was reared as a girl till he was 13 years old and wore skirts till he was almost 20.

On Sept. 1, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Marshall, in Kenosha, Miss Nellie Marshall was married to J. W. Roberts of Ottumwa, Mo. As the minister was pronouncing the benediction Earl Marshall, the bride's 16-year-old brother, entered the house and fired two revolver shots at the bride and groom. No one was hurt, but the affair created a sensation. The story was published widely and was read at Ottumwa, where the Marshall family had lived until this year.

Young Marshall fled from Kenosha after the shooting but returned in a short time and sent a letter to the local papers admitting that he had fired the shot, but disavowing any effort to kill his sister or the bridegroom.

Nothing more was thought of the story until last week, when a letter was sent to Ottumwa, of which Marshall admits the authorship, in which it was declared that the shot had not been fired by Earl Marshall, but by Eva Marshall, a sister of the bride. The letter, which was addressed to an Ottumwa paper, followed.

"The shooting which happened at our house in Kenosha on Sept. 1 was given out to the papers wrong. Eva Marshall, my sister, fired the shot, and she told the reporters that there was a fellow by the name of Earl Marshall who fired them in order to shield her and so that they wouldn't arrest her. She (Eva) left the city, and it may be that she went to Ottumwa. Would you please let us know if you hear that she is there? She didn't have any intention of harming sister Nellie or Mr. Roberts, and she said that she fired to scare them, as Nellie was so nervous and had not invited her to the wedding. Eva fired at the ceiling and couldn't have hit them if they were all standing together. She feels that she put this false report in the paper. MARY MARSHALL."

Boy Admits Writing

The Letter.

This letter was supposed to have been written by a younger sister of Earl, but when it was shown to the young woman she denied authorship, and finally the boy admitted that he had written it in order to remove the stain of guilt from his sister and place it on a mythical sister. Development shows that the mythical sister had no existence in fact as far as the people of Ottumwa were concerned. For during the time that the Marshall family resided there the boy was known as Earl Marshall. The members of the family at first denied that the two were the same, but when Mrs. Marshall discovered that the facts were known, she consented to make a statement in regard to the boy.

She stated that family formerly had been prominent at Morgantown, Ky. Twenty years ago Mrs. Marshall had a child and the doctors announced that the child had been born. With this understanding the child was christened "Eva," and for the next eight years the boy was "Eva Marshall" to the family. As a girl, he was educated in a private school. However, often noted that "Eva" had a different disposition from the other daughters, but she did not discover the mistake. After the child was 16 years old, he was taken to a hospital at Mount Pleasant, Mo., where he remained over two years before the mistake was discovered.

Said to Be in

Love With Roberts.

The boy naturally grew up with the habits of a girl. Associated with his sisters he met Roberts and it is alleged by people who came from Ottumwa with the family to Kenosha, the boy was in love with Roberts. The family deny this and assert that in the later months of the courtship of Miss Marshall he showed strong opposition to the man. However, the neighbors declare that the boy was fond of his sister's affianced husband and that he repeatedly made threats that his sister could be married to Roberts. Mrs. Marshall considered the disposition of the boy as a strange freak of fancy and would not believe him when he said that he was in love with Roberts. On the wedding night Marshall was not seen until he went to the house and fired the shot.

Marshall was shot and died three days later, and since that time he has been buried in public. It seems to consider early all the time until he went to Kenosha six months ago, since that time, except on rare occasions, he has worn male garb.

Roberts is not in Kenosha at this time, but is employed as a brakeman on one of the railway running into Chicago.

The Marshall family is prominent in church circles in Kenosha.

AUTHOR CHANGES FAITH.

George Moore Turns to Protestantism Because Archbishop Attended King's Levee.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—George Moore, the author of "Evelyn Water" and other successful realistic novels, has announced that he has converted to Protestantism. He was a Roman Catholic when he attended King's Levee at the Irish capital.

This inconsistent proceeding has caused an amusement among Mr. Moore's friends, who never knew before that he was himself a convert to Catholicism or even of any other religion. After an absence of many years and the authorship of the book, "Evelyn Water," which was one of his countrymen down at the time of the conversion, he has now converted to Protestantism.

RUSSIA HAS HER LOURDES.

Faithful Will Make Pilgrimages to Shrine of St. Seraphim for Cures

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—In the province of Nizhny Novgorod, in Russia, in the Tartar territory of Sarov, the remains of a most popular saint, called Seraphim, have been reported in a glass sarcophagus for 70 years. It was recently decided to transport them to a mountain hermitage, and henceforth the Russians will make pilgrimages to the lofty height to be cured of their ailments, just as the French go to Lourdes.

The czar, the czarina and their children aided in the impressive ceremony of the transporting of Saint Seraphim to his new abode. The peasants believe Saint Seraphim preserved the czar from the attack of the fatal Japanese, who tried to kill him years ago.

The peasants bathe themselves in the river where Saint Seraphim used to bathe, in order to be cured of all sorts of ailments.

AMERICAN DUKE SCORNS GOELET'S

Claimant to Roxburgh's Title Not Interested in Approaching Wedding.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—"I can assure you that our family does not care for any further publicity about the Duchess of Roxburgh," said Miss Ker, who is the daughter of Lewis Ker, head of the American branch of the family headed by the Duke of Roxburgh in Scotland. This pretty young woman-American in every look, gesture and sentiment now-comes of a line that struggled for years to establish its right to the dukedom. Her grandfather, Andrew Ker, continued the fight where his ancestor had left off, and was aided by the late Hamilton Fish, who finally believed in the justice of the Ker claim.

Lewis Ker, the young woman's father, has made a small fortune in his trucking business. The recent gossip of the engagement of Miss Ker to the Duke of Roxburgh has caused Mr. Ker to be more than ever the center of interest in the whole district of the city where his family history is well known and where he has been called "Duke" despite the failure of his forefathers to assert their claim to the dukedom.

SMART SET DUPED BY SUPPOSED DUKE

French Waiter Admitted Without Question to Bar Harbor Society and Court Rich Widow.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—A former servant of the Gerry household, masquerading as a French duke at Bar Harbor, has done much to enliven an otherwise uneventful season at that resort. He is described as handsome, distinguished looking and highly agreeable. It is impossible to learn who first introduced him. So sudden was his coming, and so hearty his welcome, that no one seems to be responsible for him, and no one made any attempt to verify his title or pretensions.

ANCIENT CANNON FOR GENOA.

Used 700 Years Ago in Defense of Tripoli by Chevaliers of Malta.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

GENOA, Italy, Sept. 26.—A Genoese syndicate, of which Mr. Bottani is president, has just bought from the Turkish government 700 old cannon formerly used for the defense of Tripoli and the Cyprian coast. The cannon dates from the time when the Chevaliers of Malta occupied Tripoli.

21 Separate Gigantic Sales of New Fall Goods at the Globe Tomorrow

Hats Trimmed Free. Mail Orders Filled. Fall Catalogue Mailed on Application.

Every department in St. Louis' Greatest Store offers enticing money-saving opportunities, such as will attract thousands early tomorrow morning.

Never in its history has this great store exhibited such a complete array of the most fashionable natty fall merchandise, gathered from all the world over. Never before have we been able to offer it at such low prices. A glance below cannot help but attract you here tomorrow.

39c Yard for 75c 46-inch Silk Luster Mohairs.

1.25 Heavy Black Peau de Soie 65c
Black Taffeta Silk 75c

ALL-WOOL TRICOT WAISTINGS 25c
HOMERUN SUITINGS, all-wool, 52 69c

Special from 8 A. M. Till 10. BLEACHED MUSLIN—The quality—2 hours only 34c

Special from 10 A. M. Till 12. SHAKER AND GANTON FLANNEL—The quality—2 hours only 34c

39c Each for 60c Bleached Bed Sheets, 81x90.

DARK PERCALES, 10c quality, 5c
FINISHED NAPKINS, 10c kind, 5c

45c Pair 10-4 White and Tan Fleece Blankets.

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, with or without border, 80c
TAPETRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, new fall patterns, special Friday 49c

FEATHER BED PILLOWS, 5 pounds to pair, Friday, each 33c
HOME-MADE RED COMFORTERS, 12x20, size 12x20, special Friday 1.35

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, full size, 2.95
INGRAIN ROOM RUGS, 9x12 feet, special Friday 3.95

Sale of New York Pattern Hats.

Just 86 of these original models, no two alike, made of finest silk velvet, artistically trimmed with silk velvet roses, foliage or fancy feathers, not one in the lot worth less than \$15.00—your choice Monday—6.98

HUNDREDS OF TRIMMED HATS in prices ranging from 10.00 down to 1.98

AMAZON PLUMES—Real ostrich, black, white and fancy colors, 12 inches long—Monday—1.39

Ladies' 1.50 Patent Lace Shoes, Monday, 79c.

Ladies' New Fall Shoes—well kid top, patent tip, heavy and light soles, all the latest fashions, positive \$3.00 shoe—Monday—1.95

Misses' New Fall Shoes—heavy soles, nobby toes, patent tip, this really \$2.00 shoe—Monday—1.19

Serge House Slippers—in all sizes, with heavy soles, 9c—Monday—19c

Boys' Durable Shoes—in kid, with heavy soles, nobby toes, \$1.50 shoe, Monday—98c

Gigantic Sale of Samples Ladies' Elegant Fall Suits and Skirts!

10.00 Suits 2.98 at 12.00 Suits 3.98 at 15.00 Suits 5.98 at 25.00 Suits 14.95 at 12.00 Skirts 4.95 at

Sale Starts Monday at 8 A. M. and Continues Until All Are Sold.

Ladies' 10.00 Fall Suits, to go at 2.98
Ladies' 12.00 Scotch mixed Suits go at 3.98
Ladies' 15.00 All-Wool Fall Suits go at 5.98
Ladies' 16.00 Zibeline Suits, new shaped coats, go at 6.98
Ladies' 18.00 Zibeline Suits, serge and Venetian Suits, late styles, go at 9.98
Ladies' 25.00 Camel's Hair Cloth and Zibeline Suits go at 14.95
Ladies' superb 35.00 Tailor Suits, on the nobbiest makes of the season, go at 19.98

All Alterations Free.

1.00 CORSETS, 49c. American Beauty tape, girlish, white or black, standard \$1.00—Monday—49c

25c NECK RIBBONS, 10c. 8-inch all-silk sort finished with taffeta, black and colors—Monday—10c

Ladies' Handkerchiefs. Real hemstitched with lace insertion—Monday only—34c

\$1 Tam O'Shanter, 25c. Choice of robbie Tam O'Shanter, worth up to \$1.00—Monday—25c

25c SHEET MUSIC, 124c. Illustrations, under the "Moonlight" and "The Last Minute"—Friday—124c

Boys' 2.00 Durable Fall Suits, 1.25. BOYS' 4.00 ALL-WOOL CASHMERE CHRYSTAL SUITS, in a lavish display of double-breasted and novelty suits in elegant assortment—Friday—2.75

BOYS' CASHMERE KNEE PANTS, good patterns—Friday—12c

15.00 Suits and Topcoats. Plain and fancy Cassimeres, single and double-breasted—choice of 55 styles Monday—8.90

1.00 for Men's Corduroy Pants. Tomorrow, 8 a. m., we offer 350 pair of men's heavy corduroy pants, until they are sold, one pair to a customer, at 1.00

WE GIVE BLUE Trading Stamps

ST. LOUIS' MOST POPULAR STORE

7th & FRANKLIN AVE.

WILLUHAFA

CHIEF OF ALL BEERS

Connosisseurs will have no other after drinking it, and unanimously award it the palm of highest merit. It possesses no deleterious ingredients, and because of its nourishing qualities is invaluable for women and nursing mothers.

BREWED EXCLUSIVELY OF THE FINEST BOHEMIAN HOPS AND CHOICEST BARLEY MALT

Absolute purity is the result of this combination. For table and family use it leads all others. Your grocer can supply it to you. Try it.

Brewed and Bottled exclusively by the NATIONAL BREWERY CO.

GREENEHEAD BROS., Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Superior Dentistry OUR SUCCESS

IS FREE CLINIC DUE TO THE HIGH-CLASS WORK OF THIS COLLEGE.

TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN. BEST SET OF TEETH, \$2.50.

Prices until Sept. 29. No students. All work guaranteed for 15 years.

GOLD CROWNS.....\$2.00
BRIDGE WORK.....\$1.00
FULL SET OF TEETH.....\$2.00
GOLD FILLING.....50c

If your plate does not fit have our Patent Corrugated Section Inserted free.

Have Impressions taken in the morning, get teeth same day.

RELIABLE WORK. By accurate dentistry, we save you in the cost of repairs. We do not charge you for the cost of material. We do not charge you for the cost of labor. We do not charge you for the cost of anything else.

UNION DENTAL COLLEGE, 922 OLIVE ST. Phone 1000

Diseases of Men!

BLOOD POISON, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DECLINE, PILES, RUPTURE, or chronic diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE GLAND.

The Many Cured, Satisfied Patients

I disclaim, who before coming to me for treatment had become almost physical and financial bankrupts in doctoring with physicians and specialists, is the best reference I could give as to my reliability and prove that my Pelvic methods are superior to all others. The many sufferers who come to me from friends of theirs who have dealt with me and recommended my treatment, support the statement I make that I deal fairly with every one, and that those I cure are grateful to me.

A great number of men recognize my skill in curing these diseases that come under my specialty, and know that I have the ability to cure them when others fail to even benefit, but they do not come to me, because they fear that they will be deceived, and they go to some self-styled specialist who does not cure them, but charges much more than I would. I do not want any man to feel that he is unable to pay me, as I always arrange my terms in payments to suit their convenience, and give a written guarantee to refund every cent paid me if I do not accomplish a cure.

Dr. Cook has such confidence in his ability to cure that he will not accept a fee until cured.

CONSULTATION FREE AND INVITED.

Full information and treatment will be given by mail in case you do not visit my office. Every man can take my treatment, because my charges are moderate, and never any more than anyone can conveniently pay. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated my methods and terms. Address or call on

W. A. COOK, M. D., or Cook Medical Co., 610 OLIVE STREET, St. Louis, Mo.

Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. NO FEE ACCEPTED UNTIL CURED.

FOR HONEST TREATMENT—CALL OR WRITE

715 Locust Street, Kansas Building, Room 20, St. Louis, Mo. MONDAY, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. SATURDAY, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. SUNDAY, 9 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Dr. Cook's papers will prove established practice since 1884. He has been successful in curing thousands of cases of chronic diseases of the kidneys, bladder and prostate gland.

Dr. Cook is in person, 100 SUBSTITUTES. He is a man of high character, and his treatment is based on the latest scientific knowledge of the human body.

Dr. Cook is a man of high character, and his treatment is based on the latest scientific knowledge of the human body.

Dr. Cook is a man of high character, and his treatment is based on the latest scientific knowledge of the human body.

YOU WHO ARE WEAK!

This is a message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to feel like men, and get like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaken, whose brains are muddled, whose confusions, sleeplessness, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want sympathy for their weakness, who are weak, puny, restless. It is to men who have part of all of these symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor. We offer it to you in our wonderful treatment which our experience in the past 27 years has taught us.

Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured!

THIS MAY APPLY TO YOU.

There are thousands and thousands of business and professional men who are down-hearted and discouraged, good men, competent and deserving, who have been failures from a money-getting or reputation-making point of view. Just why this state of affairs should exist they cannot understand. Their friends often say: "Now, there's no one who can't get along I cannot understand. He is smart enough and old enough to be in business, and should have made a success long ago."

Neither the solicitous friend, nor the subject of a remark, is aware in nine cases out of ten, the man who has signally failed, in business or his chosen profession is battling or struggling with some hidden force, a disease that is enfeebling both body and mind—enfeebling himself at the very time he is endeavoring to succeed.

Probably this disease is the result of human progress and happiness. This insidious monster, may be but a mere symptom, a hacking cough, a hacking breath, a headache, dizziness, spots before the eyes, insomnia, or one or more of a hundred kindred ailments.

Full information and treatment will be given by mail in case you cannot visit our office. Every man can take our treatment because our charges are moderate, and never any more than anyone can conveniently pay. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated our methods and terms. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 11. Address or call on

DR. MEYERS & CO., 514 N. W. Cor. Broadway and Market, St. Louis, Mo.

Go to them for a rapid and permanent cure. Their skill is beyond question. Their history past all dispute. Thousands of cases they have cured in an ever-increasing number to the present achievements, their unerring ability. Consult them at once. They will dispel the dim shadows of pain and disease, and drive away the restless demon which is feasting upon your thoughts and your best energies by sapping the life-blood from your system. It is a duty, not only to yourself, but to your family and friends, that you should be well.

DR. MEYERS & CO.

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DESERTED WIFE IS A CLEVER SLEUTH

But, Having Caught Her Erring
Husband and Niece, She For-
gives Them Both.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—After a separation of four months, John Dickens Smith of Balham, near London, England, and his wife have become reconciled.

About May 28 last, according to the story told by Mrs. Smith to the local police, her husband, an experienced bookkeeper, ran away from their home in Balham with his niece, Fanny Martin, aged 28. Mrs. Smith followed them, she says, about 600 miles altogether.

As soon as she discovered that the pair had left for Canada, she came here, bringing her sewing machine with her in order that she might earn a living when her slender means gave out. Finally she traced them to Toronto, and on her arrival here she inserted an advertisement for a bookkeeper, worded in language

which she thought would attract her erring husband without exciting suspicion. Among the replies she received was one signed "John Smith." She recognized in it the handwriting of her husband.

She then took her case to the staff inspector's department. Officers Irwin and Thompson interviewed Johnson and Martin. Finally it was arranged that the applicant for a position should accompany the officers to the office to conclude the agreement.

Suspecting nothing, Smith, alias Johnson, went with the officers. Presently he found himself in Staff Inspector Archibald's office and confronted by his wife. Mrs. Smith, instead of upbraiding him, received him with open arms, promising forgiveness for everything if he would return to her. Mrs. Martin, when brought in, was also received affectionately by her and graciously forgiven. She agreed to go back home to her people, and was sent to Mrs. Bellamy's home in the interval. Mr. and Mrs. Smith went out together.

Street Guide of St. Louis Free.
Call at Katy ticket office, 520 Olive st.

Another Theory.
"Necessity," remarked the man with the chronic cough, "is the mother of invention." "There's where you've got a fat wheel," said the contrary person. "Invention is the parent of necessity."

"Well, take the telephone, for example. There was no necessity for it until after it was invented."

THIEF'S SHOESTRING WAS HIS UNDOING

Trips Him as He Turns to Run and
Victim Holds Him Till
Arrested.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A robber's shoestring in his prostrate victim's shoe caused the footpad to fall to the ground and resulted in his capture on the spot. The prisoner gave his name as William Burke. His accomplice escaped at the time, but was captured later.

Choked and pinned to the ground by Burke, whose knee rested on his chest, August Weirich, who lives at the Ross Hotel, Root and Halsted streets, was robbed of \$20 and a gold ring Friday evening at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. As Burke arose and started to run his shoestring caught on Weirich's shoe, tripping him.

HILARITY STOPPED AT JARDIN DE PARIS

Wall Street First Closed French Eye
That Saw Garter Fly as Yankee
Girl Slid.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Jardin de Paris is generally admitted to be just a little bit naughtier than any other similar place of amusement, where twinkling toes and voluminous lace form the chief attraction. One night this week an American girl's garter, a good American fist and a Frenchman's eye formed a combination causing great excitement momentarily.

Among the attractions of the place is a smooth plank with beveled edges, shielacked and slippery as glass, which extends from the lovely garden above to a sort of midway platform below. The plank, about

GIVE UP WEED ON SCHOOL

Kenneth Principal Says No
Will Be Admitted.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 26.—Kenneth schoolboys will no longer use cigarettes. The city principal of schools this morning issued an ironclad edict that no users of cigarettes must be accepted from the schools and not allowed to turn until they could give evidence of reformation. The principal is backed by the board of education and it is apparent that the smokers will have to give up the weed or the school.

In defending his action Principal Hensmiller said he had discovered that almost half the schoolboys in the city were using tobacco and that the state law against the sale of cigarettes was no bar to boys securing paper pipes. The practice is growing at an alarming rate and the influence of the smokers on the school boys in the school is decidedly bad. Requests have been treated with scorn. For this reason the principal took the drastic step.

Several of the boys have announced that they will strike if the rule is enforced, but the principal has no fear of such action and all must quit smoking or quit school.

Mrs. Winalow's Soothing Syrup

Reduces Inflammation while children are teething.

There was much excitement and a general row threatened. The Americans present gathered around their compatriot.

ALUMINUM—THE METAL OF THE FUTURE!

A new Process of producing this metal, so indispensable in the arts and manufactures, discovered, which assures to its owners THE CONTROL of the MARKETS OF THE WORLD and a tremendous increase in consumption because of the cheapness and rapidity of the process and the unlimited quantities in which it can be made.

A FEW FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PUBLIC AND INVESTORS.

All the Aluminum used in the United States today is made by what is known as the electrolytic process. The cost of manufacture by this process is about 25 cents a pound, and Aluminum now sells for from 35 to 50 cents a pound, according to quality. The manufacturer using the electrolytic process, which is the only other concern in the United States producing Aluminum, uses for its raw material what is known as Bauxite, and is found only in certain remote sections of the United States and parts of Europe in very limited quantities, and the time can be foretold when the supply will be exhausted. It costs from \$3.00 to \$12.00 per ton at the point of origin, plus the cost of railway transportation, which brings its average cost, delivered to the works, to between \$15.00 and \$18.00 per ton. The material used for the production of Aluminum BY THE PYRO-CHEMICAL PROCESS is sulphate of alumina, made from Missouri clay (also a new discovery), and the price of the latter is \$1.00 per ton, DELIVERED IN ST. LOUIS, and existing in everlasting quantities (this for comparison). The only other producer of Aluminum has a production of about fifteen tons a day, and even at this high figure is unable to supply the demand for the metal. IT IS NOW MONTHS BEHIND ITS ORDERS AND IS STEADILY FALLING FARTHER BEHIND BECAUSE OF THE MANY NEW USES TO WHICH ALUMINUM IS BEING CONSTANTLY APPLIED AND WHICH EVEN ITS HIGH COST CANNOT PROHIBIT.

NO LIMIT TO ITS USE OR THE DEMAND.

If the demand for Aluminum is so great at the present price, consider what it will be at a reduction of ONE-HALF. This means an increase in consumption not of a hundredfold but of a thousandfold. There is positively no limit to the uses to which this metal can be applied if produced cheap enough and consequently sold for at less than at the present day. The cheapening of the market price of this metal will be accomplished through the Schwahn patent process, the licenses of which are OWNED and CONTROLLED EXCLUSIVELY by the Schwahn Reduction Company of St. Louis. These processes, which are known in combination as the Pyro-Chemical processes, are patented in the United States and patents have either been granted or have been applied for in nearly every country of Europe.

THE PYRO-CHEMICAL PROCESS NOT AN EXPERIMENT.

It has been in steady operation at the demonstrations works of the Schwahn Reduction Company for some months and has been proved beyond all doubt. One of many points of superlative merit, is: It will produce pure Aluminum at a cost of less than 10 cents a pound (as against 25 cents per pound by the only other process in use or known).

PROFITS OF ALUMINUM ALMOST SURPASS BELIEF.

A plant costing \$100,000 will produce ten tons of Aluminum a day in twenty-four hours under the Pyro-Chemical process, besides other valuable products incidentally connected therewith. Figuring the cost of ten tons, or 20,000 pounds, a day at 10 cents a pound (the cost is considerably less), the total cost per day would amount to \$2,000, or \$730,000 in a year of 365 days. If this production were sold at 20 cents a pound it would mean a revenue of \$1,460,000 a year, and a net profit of \$730,000 on less than \$200,000 invested, if an allowance is made for \$50,000 or \$75,000 as working capital. As a matter of fact, the Schwahn Reduction Company has no intention of selling its product at such a low price, and the profits will, therefore, be vastly greater to its stockholders. For the purpose of erecting a plant such as mentioned above I. MAYER & SON offer at public subscription only TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES IN TREASURY STOCK AT FIFTY CENTS A SHARE (par value \$1).

It is the intention to erect this plant in or near St. Louis, and \$100,000 has already been guaranteed for this purpose. With the proceeds derived from the issue of stock and the \$100,000 guaranteed the plant can be erected and equipped and a bountiful working capital provided. Immediate dividends are assured investors in this stock.

Pending the erection of the plant, operations will be continued at the small preparatory plant now existing, and at which sulphate of aluminum is now being manufactured on a large scale. Its uses are manifold, first of which is the production of aluminum, then as a substitute for cream of tartar for baking powder, mills, tanneries, chemical

THE PROPOSITION AS PLACED BEFORE THE PUBLIC IS NOT IN AN EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

It has been fully exploited, the process of reduction has been THOROUGHLY EXAMINED, the patents and other important papers have been gone over with a view to ascertaining whether or not the Pyro-Chemical process for the production of Aluminum was in position to supplant the only other existing method, and the result—satisfactory.

The company has ABSOLUTE PROTECTION from infringement of any kind or character of its patents, covering both the process and mechanical apparatuses. Inasmuch as the first allotment of stock is so very small it would be wise for intending investors to give the matter their immediate attention, as stock of this character will not long be upon the market. We urge upon persons residing in St. Louis or those who may be in the city temporarily a personal call at our offices or at the company's works, where they may obtain complete knowledge of the SURPASSING MAGNITUDE of this proposition. To those who are unable to call, or who reside at a distance from the city, we will be pleased to send, free of expense, our literature explanatory of the Pyro-Chemical Process and the aims of the company. GIVE THIS MATTER YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. The works of the Schwahn Reduction Company are located at 4309 North Broadway, St. Louis, where the process of manufacture and the various by-products of the new method may be seen by any person interested.

Subscription books are now open. Applications for stock or request for any additional information may be had personally or by mail of

I. MAYER & SON, Financial Agents, 426 Mermod-Jaccard Building, St. Louis.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
2% Checking Accounts 3% Savings Accounts.

DIRECTORS.

A. D. BROWN, Pres. Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.
GEO. O. CARPENTER, Managing Director, National Lead Co.
H. M. COUDREY, Secy. Merchants' & Co., Insurance.
THOS. W. CROUCH, Pres. St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Co.
S. H. DE LANO, Pres. American Cyl and Foundry Co.
S. M. DODD, Pres. Edison Electric Light and Power Co.
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JAMES GREENE, Pres. Laclede Fire Brick Co.
RUBEN H. HARDING, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Mo. Pac. Ry. Co.
SAM M. KENNARD, Pres. J. Kennard & Sons Carpet Co.

OPEN MONDAYS UNTIL 7:10 P. M.

CONDENSED OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO., St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9, 1903.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and discounts.....\$13,576,377.84	Capital.....\$ 3,000,000.00
Bonds and stocks.....9,670,055.91	Surplus and profits.....5,294,546.89
Overdrafts.....31,569.74	Deposits.....19,313,380.87
Real estate.....584,934.75	Reserve, interest and taxes.....95,500.00
Safety deposit vaults.....72,000.00	Reserve, re-insurance bonds.....42,356.10
Cash and sight exchange.....3,905,613.80	All other liabilities.....123,656.15
All other resources.....25,578.17	

JULIUS S. WALSH, President. JAMES E. BROCK, Secretary.

THERE REMAINS TO BE SOLD ONLY
\$100,000
OF THE
\$1,000,000 Issue

OF THE
6% First Mortgage Gold Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS CAR COMPANY

Due May 21, 1923. Interest Coupons: Payable in May and November.
Interest and Principal payable at THE MISSOURI TRUST CO., of St. Louis, Mo.
Redeemable at any time after five years for \$103 with accrued interest.
The resources of the company amount to over
\$3,000,000

Consisting of real estate, buildings, machinery, material and railroad lines, situated 8000 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. The investment is absolutely safe and bears good interest.
Circulars containing full particulars on application.
The bonds are issued in denominations of \$500 and \$1000, and can be had at PAR and ACCRUED INTEREST at the office of

BAKER & CRABTREE,
Main 3487—A1461, 514 Princeton Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GREAT WESTERN GOLD COMPANY!

BEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD TODAY.

Great Western has now ordered power drills, an air compressor 18x18, 75 H. P. electric motor, 2000 volts, contracted for the burning of 100,000 brick and for 40 tons of T-rails for building track from the smelter to the mine, are rushing the smelter and getting ready to pay dividends.

The price of the stock is 100 per share, par value \$1.00, fully paid and non-assessable.

M. E. Dittmar of Redding says: "Great Western in the near future will pay dividends annually equaling the present price of the stock. This means 100 per cent annually on your investment." The stock is going to \$100. (This means 100 per cent increase in the value of your stock.)

In the Great Western we are going to show you one of California's greatest producers. You have an opportunity to become a partner in this great organization, and own an interest in real mines. We reserve the right to reject any and all orders, but will sell you stock as long as it lasts at 100. It is better than bonds, and now that Afterthought payment is made, there is no chance of loss. They said we could not raise the \$60,000, but we did.

If you want to make an independent start in life, buy Great Western at 100. Your time is short. Market letter free. BOTH PHONES.

T. S. HENDERSON & CO., 506-7 Commercial Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

READ THIS

If You Have \$50 or More to Invest Where It Will Earn From 8 to 16 Per Cent Per Month,

Write for "Cereal Mutual" booklet explaining our method of operating in the grain markets. It costs you nothing and may be the means of making you a fortune.

ADDRESS ISBELL & CO.,
2 AND 4 SHERMAN ST., CHICAGO.

ERNEST E. JONES CO.
COMMISSION BROKERS,
STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON.

FREE!

Valuable booklet giving complete, reliable and important information regarding the selling and all industries, the leading companies, inside prices, and similar enterprises. Address with 10c stamp to J. A. WHITE, Manager, Pacific Mail, 100 Broadway, New York City.

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Provisions and
Cotton...

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Building up of approved foreign investments.
DEVELOP—EXTEND—IMPROVE
INDUSTRIAL, RAILWAY, MINING
and similar enterprises. Address with 10c stamp to J. A. WHITE, Manager, Pacific Mail, 100 Broadway, New York City.

POST-DISPATCH RECORD OF FINANCES

NEW RECORD OF STEEL STOCKS IN THE TRACIONS

Concerted Attack Made on the Market at Saturday's Close.

NO EXCITEMENT IN DEALINGS

There Seems to Be Little Prospect of Panic or Crash in Wall Street.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Evening Post in its Wall Street Review today says: Although less exciting and harrowing than of late, today's markets were not cheerful. British consols went slightly higher on this morning's foreign market, and so did steel preferred in the market. Neither market, however, sustained the early recovery, and on our own stock exchange the market broke away before the first hour was over.

Weakness and panic in the street railway securities, which probably signified that somebody and somebody else wanted to sell, and that the panic-stricken operators were helping to establish a lower selling level. Other stocks, such as those of Pullman and Rock Island—a varied group—were held in the weakness, all losing a point or thereabouts. There was, however, no great significance in any of the declines, and the nervous excitement of the last few days was lacking.

At the close another attack, undoubtedly concerted, was made upon the market, which closed distinctly lower. This movement followed a relapse in the steel company's 5 per cent bonds to a "new low record," so that the steel did not pass without the customary little imperious by the steel company.

No extended comment is called for by today's bank statement. It was negatively favorable, in that loans decreased and surplus reserves increased. The loss in the steel company's 5 per cent bonds, however, was also small, as had been foreseen, and for that account nearly \$10,000,000 below the figure of a fortnight since, and \$11,000,000 below the high level of the year ago. A report current that the steel company was buying its own stock at present prices was interesting, but not in the least convincing. The company has a character to do this, and the bargain might be inviting. But industrial corporations are not sure their working capital thus is present.

The financial community's state of mind this week has been curious. During the days of crumbling markets and stock exchange hysteria, last July, we saw what seems to be impending. This week the word has been openly expressed that if something is to happen, the sooner it happens the better. Anything to get behind us these daily nervous convulsions which have made the stock exchange the most hysterical market in the world. There does not appear to be reason for expecting that this panic will be granted. Whoever expects a panic to do so on a fixed plan and program, which may be a good thing, but it is not a market for the stocks no longer exists, and may be resumed when prices have dropped up and down, and the market is not a market for the stocks no longer exists, and may be resumed when prices have dropped up and down, and the market is not a market for the stocks no longer exists.

WALL STREET.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Today's stock market was kept unsettled and feverish by signs of renewed liquidation at some points of the market. The steel company's 5 per cent bonds, which threatened the situation on Thursday and which was checked by yesterday's protective measures taken by the great banking interests.

The course of the London market this morning indicated that the stock purchased yesterday for supporting purposes would be sold again at any favorable market opportunity. This had the effect of discouraging the professional operators who were waiting for a turn on the long side of the market, having closed out their short accounts yesterday.

The market also developed evidences of support on demand of greater stability, leading the working out of the financial situation.

A disorderly break in prices is dreaded for the panic conditions which it might bring about, but the feeling continues generally that there is liquidation still to be effected. It is also considered undesirable to undertake any campaign for an advance in face of the money requirements for the process of liquidation.

Hopes are entertained that this process will begin to be effective in restoring the impairment of credit which has overhung the market like a cloud in the past few days.

The most notable selling pressure today was in the United States Steel securities. Baltimore and Ohio and the local traction, and the preferred stock of the city of St. Louis, which made a new low record at 90.

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Reported daily for the Post-Dispatch by D. R. Francis, Jr. & Co., 214 North Fourth Street, NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

STOCKS.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Car & Fwy.	2,000	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
do preferred	200	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am. Ice Co. pref.	100	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am. Locomotive	100	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
do preferred	100	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Sugar	1,000	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Tobacco	100	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. Trust	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. United Fruit	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. Woolen	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Can. Pac.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chas. & S. Co.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Gen. Elec.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ill. Steel	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Int. Harb.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Leather	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 2d pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 3d pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 4th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 5th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 6th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 7th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 8th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 9th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 10th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 11th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 12th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 13th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 14th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 15th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 16th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 17th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 18th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 19th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 20th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 21st pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 22nd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 23rd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 24th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 25th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 26th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 27th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 28th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 29th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 30th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 31st pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 32nd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 33rd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 34th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 35th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 36th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 37th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 38th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 39th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 40th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 41st pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 42nd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 43rd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 44th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 45th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 46th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 47th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 48th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 49th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 50th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 51st pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 52nd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 53rd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 54th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 55th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 56th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 57th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 58th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 59th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 60th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 61st pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 62nd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 63rd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 64th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 65th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 66th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 67th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 68th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 69th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 70th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 71st pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 72nd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 73rd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 74th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 75th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 76th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 77th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 78th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 79th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 80th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 81st pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 82nd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 83rd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 84th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 85th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 86th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 87th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 88th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 89th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 90th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 91st pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 92nd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 93rd pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 94th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 95th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 96th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 97th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 98th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 99th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lo. & N. O. 100th pref.	100	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

Total sales, 257,000 shares.

In which capital and enterprise would become entangled.

This news was taken advantage of to market stocks.

The offer of the secretary of the treasury to release at once the government's

with the six months interest to maturity was accepted as a practical

any buying of stocks. It was used as a symptom of some underlying danger

unknown to the general public, which it was a large movement of

to New Orleans for the movement of the crop insurance in the

as gratifying from a monetary and industrial standpoint, the early movement

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BURNES HEIRS ASK A NEW DIVISION

Want the Transfer of the 375 Shares,
Representing the Estate,
Set Aside

STORY OF THE FAMILY

How the St. Joseph Millionaires Kept
the Money Together and How the
Suit Came to Be Brought

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 26.—A new phase was given in the big suit in the Burnes family today by the filing of a cross-bill in the United States Court by Kenneth Burnes, the only son of the late D. D. Burnes, at one time congressman from this district.

Kenneth Burnes has joined the widow of his uncle, Mrs. Frances B. Burnes, widow of the late C. C. Burnes, and her daughter, against the other heirs, and asks that the transfer of the 375 shares from the estate of the late Calvin F. Burnes be set aside and that an equal division be made. Like the others who have filed suits and cross-bills, he alleges fraud.

The Burnes litigation has reached a stage where it becomes interesting, about four million dollars being at stake. That is said to be the value of the Burnes estate at the present time. A majority of the stock is now held by Lewis C. Burnes, his brother, James H. Burnes, Jr., and their sisters. The litigation was started by Mrs. Frances B. Burnes of Chicago, widow of C. C. Burnes and a daughter of Augustus Byram of Atchison.

For many years the motto of the members of the Burnes family has been, "One for all, all for one," but since the death of the elder members of the family it has been changed. When the three Burnes brothers years ago merged all their property in the death of one, the two living brothers adopted the children of the dead one, they could not foresee that lawsuits would be the result after the death of all three. The three brothers were D. D. Burnes, afterward represented this district in congress; Calvin F. Burnes, the financier; of the family, and D. D. Burnes.

No children of the two brothers who lived and became rich, and who adopted the children of the dead brother, are now living. James M. left two sons, D. D. Burnes and C. C. Burnes. The widow of C. C. Burnes is still living and has one daughter, Marjorie Burnes.

A cross-bill of Kenneth Burnes declares that upon the death of Calvin F. Burnes, last of the three original brothers to die, the 375 shares he held in the Burnes estate, which was then a corporation, were turned over to the estate by the manipulation of the sons and daughters of D. D. Burnes, the elder, and afterwards re-issued to Lewis C. Burnes and his brother and sisters. In that way, he alleges, they secured control of a majority of the stock in the corporation, and have since refused to render an accounting to the other heirs and shareholders.

He alleges that Lewis C. Burnes has been his guardian and the administrator of his father's estate, and as such has signed his name to checks and papers and voted his stock in the corporation.

The transfer of the 375 shares of stock from Mrs. Kate Burnes to the corporation and the release to the sons and daughters of D. D. Burnes, the elder, is done through the probate court and through the board of directors of the corporation.

The suit that is now pending seeks to undo this action and asks for a distribution of the shares to all the heirs alike. As it now stands, Lewis C. Burnes and his brother and sisters own 604 of 1000 shares. An undivided will left by the late Calvin F. Burnes plays an important part in the litigation. The will provides that his widow, Mrs. Kate Burnes, and his daughter, Miss Virginia Burnes, should be paid \$100 each from the estate during their lifetime, and that the 375 shares be turned into the estate at their death.

Kenneth Burnes was until recently a student at Yale, but left college some time ago and traveled in Europe. He returned home and took a place in the bank, but has left it since the suit was filed.

WILL EXPERIMENT WITH ARID LANDS

National Government Has Made a
Deal to Use the San Antonio
Sewer Farm

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 26.—The city council has granted to the federal government free use for ten years of 100 acres of land in what is known as the "sewer farm," situated about five miles south of the city. The government, under the supervision of experts of the department of agriculture, will establish what they call a demonstration farm for experimentation in dry or arid land farming. The soil of this section, which under ordinary circumstances, that is four years out of five, is semi-arid, is nevertheless very rich, containing all the ingredients which go to make luxuriant vegetation when water is supplied. Irrigation will, of course, produce abundant crops, but the experts of the department of agriculture believe that certain crops may be raised, without irrigation.

A commission of experts headed by Prof. A. A. Knapp went over this section of the state and finally accepted a proposition made by the city to allow the use of part of its sewer farm. This sewer farm is a tract of about a hundred acres to which the sewage of a city was formerly conducted and used to irrigate the crops raised by a farmer to whom the land was leased. Recently the city made other arrangements for the disposal of its sewage.

Agents of the department of agriculture are now selecting from all parts of the world plants and seeds that flourish in arid and semi-arid soils, for use in carrying forward the experiments on the farm here.

Prof. Knapp of Lake Charles, La., who is an expert, and Prof. Attwater of Houston, who is also an expert, are confident that through the experiments on this demonstration farm it will be shown that there are any number of paying crops that may be raised in semi-arid southwest Texas. At present given over mostly to the production of cotton and mesquite brush.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

What Some of the Notables Are Doing With British Cousins.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Mrs. George von Langen Meyer, the wife of the United States ambassador to Italy and a prominent social figure in the great European capitals, is here stopping at Claridge's, occupying almost an entire floor. She has her children with her and is taking them about to see the sights of London. Each one of the children is looking for a present to buy to take to little Princess Astoria, the young infant daughter of the King of Italy, to whom they are all devoted. The Meyer children spend a lot of time in the Italian nursery with the baby princess. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are away with their

son-in-law, Mr. Einstein, who has just been appointed secretary to the American embassy at Paris.

Mrs. Henry White, wife of the secretary to the United States embassy in London.

and her daughter are staying this week with the Duchess of Leeds at Hornby Castle, Yorkshire. Mr. White is passing most of his time golfing with his brother, Julian, and his step-brother, William.

White, in his private links. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have gone to Tandragee Castle, County Armagh, in Ireland for the winter. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will

pay a visit to the Tandragee Castle. This will be the Duke of Manchester's first entrance into Ireland. It is an expensive business, but the duke's mother is standing handsomely to him financially. Manchester

himself has quite settled down and taken a great interest in politics. He is now without ability, and with his rank should get some job before long. He is very anxious to sell his estate in Ireland under

the new act, but they are so heavily encumbered that the bulk of the money would go to the holders of the first mortgages with whom he is trying to make a probable bargain.



THE proof of the pudding is in the eating. The proof of a range is in its use. Ask those who have ever used the "Buck's Best" what they think of it. They have been made for fifty-seven years and have grandly stood the test of this long time. We have been selling ranges for a quarter of a century and have found "Buck's Best" to be the best of all.



Enameled Coffee Pot

This is the "Superior" brand of enameled goods and this ware is universally regarded as the best kitchen goods produced. It is made of sheet steel pressed into shape and then coated with secret composition of enamel. For tenacity and power to resist the action of the acids of foods, etc., it has no equal. It is as smooth and hard as granite and as easily cleaned as china. It will wear for years and not rust. The most healthful and most durable ware for family use ever made. This Coffee Pot is four-quart size. It is pretty blue color, flaked with white, has three separate coats and is absolutely first-class. Just see what other stores ask for it. Our Special Price is only

19c

Many fine bargains never get into the papers, so it is best when you go shopping to always put "Sommers" on your list.



Always Something Better at Sommers'

BUCK'S BEST STEEL RANGE

(Exactly like illustration.) This is the highest quality range produced by the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and there is no better range made anywhere or at any price. If it does not bake or cook perfectly, your money back or another range free of charge. All parts guaranteed. It possesses every desirable quality in a range; perfect in workmanship, elegant in style, reliable in operation and durable in wear. Made of the finest Wellsville blued steel. It has six-hole top, large oven and warming closet, beautiful nickeled parts, heavy asbestos linings, latest duplex grate, front and side feed, bailed steel pans, ornamental folding tea shelves, white enameled oven door and racks, etc., etc. Each has Buck's registered trade-mark and is warranted by us and the manufacturers. Quality and price considered, it is positively the greatest range offer ever made anywhere. You can pay as you please—weekly, semi-monthly or monthly.

Our Special Price is

\$29.85

Terms to Suit Your Convenience.

\$2 Cash and \$2 Per Month

We are Sole Agents on Olive Street for Buck's goods, but also sell the Charter Oak, Bridge & Beach and other makes of ranges.



Remarkable Sale of Fine Brussels Room Rugs

Any store can get rugs to sell for little price; any store can get good rugs if they wish; but to get the GOOD rugs to sell at the LITTLE PRICE—that's something entirely different. It took some shrewd calculating, but our corps of buyers were equal to the task and made their point. And these rugs we are offering in this sale. Genuine Brussels Rugs, with borders to match. Large enough to fit a full-sized 12x15 foot room. They were gotten up to sell for \$20.00. We have a large stock to select from, all newest patterns and latest color effects. Our Special Price is

\$12.50



SOMMERS' STORE CARD

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS might think that we were not a union house because we have never called their attention to the matter. The fact is our fairness to honest labor has brought us the recognition of the above Association, which has issued to us this card and same is displayed (full size) in our store.



Selling Fast! The Sanitary Iron Bed Davenport

The latest thing of its kind. This new idea has taken some time to be perfected and it was not until now that we could recommend it to our customers. We can recommend it highly. As a safe and comfortable bed and also a luxurious davenport combined it stands supreme, and, best of all, the price is within easy reach of everybody. It is so simple that a child can open and shut it with ease. The entire frame is metal and built on absolutely sanitary lines. Nothing can possibly get out of order. By the use of a patented hinge, OUR BED DOES AWAY WITH THAT HARD CENTER, so common with the old style folding davenports. Another splendid new feature is that the bedding is retained upon it during the day while the night pillows can be encased in fancy slips and used as stylish cushions. Inspection invited. Our Special Price is

\$16.75



Come Buck's Heaters \$3.98

While our stock is made up of goods from the foremost factories of the country, we recommend Buck's Heaters. Why? Because they give better satisfaction and the price is no higher than others. In reality, quality considered the price is MUCH LOWER than anything on the market. But we have many other makes, so suit yourself.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Etc.—St. Louis' Greatest Housefurnishers

D. SOMMERS & CO.

PAY AS YOU PLEASE 1126-1128-1130 OLIVE ST. CORNER OF ALLEY CASH OR CREDIT

Big Rocker Sale

Two things regulate a store's prices: what it has to pay for goods and what it costs to sell them. The Sommers Store saves you money at both ends. We buy in such big quantities that we get in at the lowest price. We sell in such big quantities that YOU get in at the lowest price.

For this Rocker. We bought a big lot of them—got them at a special price and so can sell them at a special price. They are one big arm rockers and come in cobble seat or wood seat, oak or mahogany finish.



TURKS BURN WOODS TO KILL THE REFUGEES

Nearly 1000 Women and Children Roasted or Suffocated in One Forest or Tortured in Flight—Hideous Mentors of Horrors.

WIDEWATER, Va., Sept. 26.—The inhabitants of Prof. Langley's "ark," which still floats on the bottom of the muddy Potomac, from Lieut. Chas. Manley down to Private Allison, are as optimistic and mysterious as ever about their efforts to perfect a mechanical bird.

What has been accomplished in the eight weeks and over that the party of scientists has been experimenting, may be summed up as follows:

One flight of a model, which circled around in the air for a minute and then fell into the water, and which exhibit was claimed by the Langley party to be a satisfactory demonstration that the theory had lost nothing from five years of disuse.

Three attempts to launch a full-sized flying machine—all of them failures because of structural weakness.

And the remedying of this structural weakness without increasing the weight of the aerodrome is the principal cause for delaying the initial flight of Langley's "Buzzer," which is to revolutionize aviation.

Motor Is an Unknown Quantity.

Another unknown and untested quantity which will figure largely in the success or trial of the device is the motor. And this may fail to perform its functions in actual use even if the structural weaknesses are remedied.

In the construction of Prof. Langley's machine much has been sacrificed to lightness. The aerodrome is constructed of the finest Swiss steel—a marvel of lightness and strength. Sheets of it a little thicker than ordinary cardboard will support a seemingly impossible weight.

As to the motor, Lieut. Manley has spent five years in its construction. It weighs but 25 pounds and will generate about 65 horsepower, and if it is a success, it will be the most powerful motor ever made.

Do you really believe that the machine will fly when it is completed? Lieut. Manley was asked.

"An positive of it," he replied. "There is absolutely no question about it in my mind. People expect too much haste with an experiment of this kind. We are working the problem out carefully in our own way, and when we are ready, I believe we shall achieve success."

Experiment Not Very Expensive.

"Have the experiments been expensive?" "Not nearly so expensive as the researches in the same line by other governments. Take France, for instance. Why, she has spent over \$400,000 in investigating this same problem, and she is now spending over \$100,000 more."

The theory of Prof. Langley is the only one that has been put forward for the purpose of explaining the flight of birds. The dirigible balloon is not the successful flying machine because it is impossible to control. The machine of Prof. Langley, on the contrary, will fly by itself against the wind that it will with it.

It is generally believed that the expenditure of money in the construction of the flying machine far exceeds the known appropriations for it. Congress appropriated \$50,000. Then there was \$30,000 more, which was supposed to have been contributed by Prof. Langley. It is expected that Prof. Langley will be reimbursed if the experiment is a success, by an act of Congress.

DE SOTO GETS CONFERENCE Wins From West Plains and Fredericktown in Contest for St. Louis Methodistists' Favor.

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LANGLEY'S MEN SAY AIRSHIP WILL FLY

From Chief Lieutenant Down to Private They Have Confidence in Aerodrome.

NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED YET

One Model Dived Into Potomac Mud and Efforts to Start Big Craft Have Failed.

WIDEWATER, Va., Sept. 26.—The inhabitants of Prof. Langley's "ark," which still floats on the bottom of the muddy Potomac, from Lieut. Chas. Manley down to Private Allison, are as optimistic and mysterious as ever about their efforts to perfect a mechanical bird.

What has been accomplished in the eight weeks and over that the party of scientists has been experimenting, may be summed up as follows:

One flight of a model, which circled around in the air for a minute and then fell into the water, and which exhibit was claimed by the Langley party to be a satisfactory demonstration that the theory had lost nothing from five years of disuse.

Three attempts to launch a full-sized flying machine—all of them failures because of structural weakness.

And the remedying of this structural weakness without increasing the weight of the aerodrome is the principal cause for delaying the initial flight of Langley's "Buzzer," which is to revolutionize aviation.

Motor Is an Unknown Quantity.

Another unknown and untested quantity which will figure largely in the success or trial of the device is the motor. And this may fail to perform its functions in actual use even if the structural weaknesses are remedied.

In the construction of Prof. Langley's machine much has been sacrificed to lightness. The aerodrome is constructed of the finest Swiss steel—a marvel of lightness and strength. Sheets of it a little thicker than ordinary cardboard will support a seemingly impossible weight.

As to the motor, Lieut. Manley has spent five years in its construction. It weighs but 25 pounds and will generate about 65 horsepower, and if it is a success, it will be the most powerful motor ever made.

Do you really believe that the machine will fly when it is completed? Lieut. Manley was asked.

"An positive of it," he replied. "There is absolutely no question about it in my mind. People expect too much haste with an experiment of this kind. We are working the problem out carefully in our own way, and when we are ready, I believe we shall achieve success."

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There is a hard fight for the next conference between De Soto, West Plains and Fredericktown. Rev. L. R. Jenkins and Olin Bogges and Presiding Elder J. R. A. Vaughan spoke for De Soto; Rev. C. Bowlin and N. B. Henry for West Plains and Dr. M. B. Chapman for Fredericktown.

CONFEDERATE REUNION ENDS

James Bannerman Is Chosen to Succeed S. M. Kennard as Brigadier-General of Eastern Division

Special to the Post-Dispatch. COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 26.—At the annual business meeting of the United Confederate Veterans of Missouri Gen. Elijah Gates of St. Joseph was re-elected commander of the Missouri division by unanimous vote. James Bannerman of St. Louis was elected brigadier-general of the eastern division to succeed S. M. Kennard of St. Louis. Jno. C. Landis of St. Joseph and Major Harvey

W. Salmon of Clinton, were re-elected adjutant-general and brigadier-general of the western division respectively. There was quite a controversy over a motion by W. J. Cannon of Mexico, that the Confederate cemetery at Springfield be turned over to the federal government. The motion aroused violent opposition and was voted down almost unanimously. Instead, an assessment of ten cents per capita was levied on all Confederate veterans, to be applied to the maintenance of the cemetery. The motion was carried by a vote of 100 to 10. The closing feature of the reunion was an address in the auditorium of Missouri University tonight by Rev. William J. Jones, of North Carolina, a former chaplain of Gen. Lee's army. His subject was

"The Heritage of the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy." Before adjourning, court house. The total number enrolled attendance. Fair President Visits Fair President. W. J. Scott of Portland, Ore., president of the Lewis and Clark centennial and orator in 1906, was the guest of President Francis of the World's Fair yesterday. Yesterday morning he was shown over the Exposition grounds by Theodore Hardie, representative of the Lewis and Clark centennial at St. Louis. He was the guest of President Francis at luncheon and also at dinner in the evening at the Log Cabin. He will leave today for Portland.

COLOR PROBLEM IN CHICAGO

White Pupils Are Trying to Get Away From Negroes by Demanding Transfers.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The board of education will soon have to cope with a question which, for a quarter of a century, has not disturbed the Chicago public school system—the color problem. Since the opening of the public schools, hundreds of applications have been received from white and negro pupils alike

for transfer from schools lying in the so-called "black belt" south of Harrison street and west of Walnut avenue. The white children want to get away from the negro pupils, and the negro children of the whites, demand transfers under the impression, it is declared, that the school is not up to standard. At the Oak Ridge school, in a fashionable neighborhood, a negro woman teacher was sent to act as substitute for one day. The moment she took up her work, ten boys and seven girls walked out.

Enclave in School Hall. A progressive such party will be given by members of St. Matthew's parish in the school hall, night and Sunday school, Thursday night, October 1. The chief guests will be a gold watch and an elegant table set.

11TH ANNIVERSARY SALE

ELEVEN YEARS have passed since the firm of Stix, Baer & Fuller opened its doors. This store was correctly named "Grand-Leader," and from the very onset it took its place in the ranks of the leading establishments in St. Louis. Its popularity increased rapidly until today it is regarded as the most popular store in the city. It is not egotism that prompts us to say so, but the plain, unvarnished truth. There is no need of looking very far to determine the cause of this store's great success, the facts are in evidence day after day. The merchandise you want is invariably sold here at a "Lower Price," or a better quality is given for the same price. We start the fall season with the most complete lines of thoroughly reliable goods ever shown in the city. They were bought "right" and are priced right. To fitly celebrate our Eleventh Anniversary we have planned to give you values that will cause you to remember their origin for months to come. Take this page as an index. Every item mentioned is a strong buying incentive. Come every day of this sale, but by all means come tomorrow.

Women's 50c Hosiery, 25c.
EXTRA SPECIAL—Women's fine imported full regular made fancy striped, silk embroidered and fancy colored Lisle Thread Hose, plain and dropped stitch, also black lace openwork Hose; regular 50c values—
Special Monday, per pair..... **25c**

GRAND LEADER
STIX, BAER & FULLER
Fastest-Growing Store in America.

Kid Glove Special.
OUR first fall shipment of Women's Imported Kid Gloves just received from the custom house—regular retail price 75c a pair—a fall house of colors, also black and white; sizes from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2—on special sale Monday, per pair..... **59c**

Fine Lace Curtains
YOU are probably thinking of buying Curtains now, and this offering should prove of great interest to you; they signify a saving of about one-third.
Cable Net, French Guipure, Saxony and Egyptian Lace Curtains, 2 yards long, 50 to 60 inches wide, suitable for long sash curtains, many match, an elegant line of patterns, just 500 of them, while they
last Monday at, each..... **15c**
\$2.00 Savoy Novelty Lace Curtains—pair..... **\$1.95**
\$4.00 Real Renaissance Lace Curtains—pair..... **\$3.90**
\$4.50 Corded Arabian Lace Curtains—pair..... **\$4.40**
\$5.00 Genuine Brussels Lace Curtains—pair..... **\$4.90**
\$6.00 Real Cluny Lace Curtains—pair..... **\$5.90**
\$6.50 Italian Renaissance Lace Curtains—pair..... **\$6.40**
\$7.00 Genuine Rococo Lace Curtains—pair..... **\$6.90**
\$7.50 Real Arabian Lace Curtains—pair..... **\$7.40**
\$8.00 Genuine Cluny Lace Curtains—pair..... **\$7.90**
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\$119.5

THE SOCIETY WOMAN AND THE SERVANT GIRL OR HOW A GREAT PROBLEM WAS SOLVED

THE DECAMERON OF THE SANITARIUM.
In Which the Innates Tell the Whyness of the Why.



THE COUNT.

"You are all aware," began the Society Woman, when the guests had disposed of their plated hay, "how difficult it is to keep a reliable servant!"

"Yes," said the Newspaper Man, "the 'girl wanted' ads. are one of a newspaper's principal sources of revenue."

"Well," continued the Society Woman, "keeping a girl is the reason for my being here. I wrecked my nerves in the endeavor to retain in my service a very pattern of a housemaid. I had been most unfortunate

voice, and could paint fairly well. Added to all these excellencies, she was beautiful, witty and graceful, a very paragon of feminine virtues. Of course, the accomplishments of the finer sort did not count in her work, but I discovered them one by one, and encouraged her in them. In a foolish moment I told her that she would have shone in society had it been her lot to enter it.

"Well," that remark preyed on the creature's mind. She began to feel that she

with my help before the materialization of this jewel—the stupid and incompetent servants that got me in no end of trouble were all that seemed available. I was really short-handed as to help when this girl appeared and I hailed her as a deliverer from my four months' bondage to the wretches who had gone before.

"As I remarked, she was a jewel. Perfectly trained, there was nothing to which she could not turn her hand in an emergency. She could, when occasion required, do fancy work, plain sewing, cooking and darning. She was accomplished too, had graduated from a convent and was a good musician, had an excellent soprano voice, was destined for higher things and became meditative, almost morose.

"One day she startled me by making the announcement that she intended to resign. She said that she was weary of her humble state, and intended to go to another town and endeavor to enter the social sphere for which she was fitted. She would never be able, she said, to do that here, as her lowly parentage would be known.

"Would that I had permitted her to go! But there was nothing I would not have done to retain that girl, and I told her so. 'Then she suggested the plan of a social ingenuity of it I did not appreciate until too late. The ambitious minx said that it was the sameness of her life that palled upon her, and that could she get even a taste of life among cultured people—a brief experience in high society, she would be content to return to her labor.

"She diffidently suggested that I give her the opportunity and unfolded a plan by which it could be done. My guests had never seen her, except casually, and in servant's garb, and would never recognize her as a mental should she appear in my parlor dressed in some stunning gown she had purchased. I could introduce her as a niece from Arizona, allow her a week in the social whirl under my aegis, and then she would presumably return to the West, in reality to work.

"She gave me deliberately to understand that the acceptance of this plan was on condition on her continued service, and in an evil moment, I meekly yielded. Really, I could not at that time foresee any harm



THE MEN WERE WILD ABOUT HER.

when she informed me that she intended to marry the Count.

"The thing was done. I introduced her as my niece, and she constructed for herself a most interesting history and a respectable fortune.

"From the moment of her debut she took society by storm. Her beauty, her wit, her accomplishments, were the theme of every conversation. And she carried out her imagined part as though to the manner born. The men raved about her and even the women praised her.

"I saw the danger now, and endeavored to induce her to give up the plan at once, but she refused. In fact, she now held the whip hand—disclosure meant worse things for me than it did for her, and she knew it. She demanded that her period of engagement be extended a month, and I had to yield.

"The havoc she wrought among eligible bachelors was marvelous. Half the beaux in town were at her feet, and when she coolly informed me that she thought seriously of accepting Reginald Bremont, the catch of the town and whose mother was my greatest social rival, I was aghast. The plot would surely be discovered, and I would be ostracized from my set.

"The matter was desperate and I tortured my poor brain in the endeavor to devise some counter plot to outwit this demon girl. At last in despair I consulted an old bachelor friend to whom I confessed my whole matter. He reproved me, of course, for my indiscretion, but like the true friend he was, promised to aid me.

"I heard nothing from him for a day or two, and had despaired of his help, resolving to yield to fate. Then there was an other social commotion. Reginald's mother at one of her receptions, had ushered into our set, an Italian nobleman. His was, in a masculine way, perfect. Handsome, learned, accomplished, titled, wealthy—and his credentials had been vouched for by my bachelor.

"Another furore. The girls struggled for him fiercely, but he had eyes for none but my bogus niece. He was devoted in his devotion to her, and I soon became evident that she responded to his feelings. They walked, talked, dined and rode together constantly, and I was not sur-

prised when she informed me that she intended to marry the Count.

"I could only sink weakly into my chair and gasp. But after all it was better that she should marry him than Reginald. Perhaps they would go to Italy and there would be no exposure.

"Well—it all came out as she planned. There was a magnificent wedding—I determined to see the thing well done, and all society turned out to do the occasion honor. There were many expensive presents. I myself, gave a substantial check, receiving in return a 'confession' from the girl which I dictated, and which would involve her in more troubles than she would dare to face should she desire to make public the plot.

"The Count and his bride took passage for Europe, and the next day my bachelor friend called.

"'Poor Count!' I ejaculated. 'Poor girl!' said the Bachelor. 'What do you mean?' I asked, noting the twinkle in his eyes. Then he explained. The 'Count' was no

Divorces by Default Are Easy to Acquire in Missouri

COST OF SECURING A DIVORCE

BY DEFAULT.	
Fee for filing petition	\$ 3 00
Other costs—Services by sheriff	\$ 1 00
Service by adv	5 00
Witness fees and subpoenas	14 00—20 00
Lawyer's fee	25 00
Total	\$48 00
BY CONTEST.	
Fee for filing petition	\$ 3 00
Other costs—Services by sheriff	\$ 1 00
Service by adv	5 00
Witness fees and subpoenas	34 00—40 00
Lawyer's fee	50 00
Total	\$93 00

"Stop, stop, I confess. I don't want a divorce. I am not married. I just want to know why it is apparently so easy to obtain a divorce."

I handed him my card. It was risky but it was the only way. "Is it due to the laxness of the divorce laws of our state?"

"No, the divorce laws are stringent enough. As much so as those of any other state. I cannot see in what particular any of the eleven grounds would not constitute adequate grounds for a divorce.

Why There Are So Many Divorces.

"Then why are so many divorces granted each term of court?"

"Most divorces are ex parte cases, that is they are obtained by default, which means they are not contested. The parties agree between themselves upon divorce before the suit is entered and the defendant does not appear."

"Is there no way of making the defendant appear?"

"Absolutely no way, whatever. It is a natural supposition that when a man is accused of certain things he will appear to repudiate the charges and defend his honor. We have absolute divorce in this state. When one is divorced the other is divorced, so they do not have to defend their liberty. In some states, however, the divorce is not final; that is, the guilty party is not free to marry for five years, or perhaps not at all.

"If we had a law empowering the judge to appoint a 'next friend' that is, an attorney to look up the other side in ex parte cases, there would not be so many cases granted. The judge is very busy and imposed upon. For instance, an ex parte case. The plaintiff appears. She states the grounds for her divorce. She has her witnesses to testify to her good character. In order to obtain her divorce she not only has charges to prove, but she must prove that she was a good and faithful wife. She makes her charges strong. There is no fire of cross-questioning to run. The defense is not present or even represented by an attorney. The judge has only heard one side of the story.

"To all appearances it is beyond question; he has no right to doubt. The other side is not present. He must decide according to the evidence and according to nothing else is nothing else for him to do but to grant the divorce.

"If the judge could appoint the 'next friend,' then the other side of the story would be told and in all probability it would be shown that the wife was in fact at fault and the divorce would not be granted.

"So then if my husband threw dishes at me and I threw the rolling pin at him I couldn't get a divorce on the seventh ground?"

"You could if you proved you did it in self-defense. You have a perfect right to defend yourself."

"And jealousy?"

"That can be carried to such an extent as to come under the head of 'unbearable.' I don't know of anything harder for a refined, sensitive woman to bear than vile, unfaithfulness. However, this abuse must be committed in the presence of a third party, as a communication passing between husband and wife is privileged, and can not be told in open court."

"Eleventh—Misconduct of the wife prior to marriage, and without the knowledge of the husband at the time of the marriage."

"We can't agree, that is all," I told Mr. Barton.

"That does not constitute grounds for a divorce. Just because you cannot agree is not reason why you should risk the responsibilities you have contracted."

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"Jealousy in itself is not sufficient grounds. Unless your husband, through his jealousy has offered you such indignities as to make your life intolerable you cannot get a divorce on that ground. Is there not some way of bringing about a reconciliation, preventative of divorce. It is but a theory. Who would be the judge? Who dare judge for another on such a momentous question?"

"We have not for ever will have a perfect marriage system, but the next friend of the court would knock the bottom out of the idea of every no-divorce case. The

public doesn't know it, but the attorneys do."

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"Yes, step in, be seated."

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"What can I do for you?" asked the divorce attorney.

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"That depends. If your husband is in the city where papers can be served on him, that will only cost \$1; if he is out of town you will have to pay the expense of the divorce, which will be considerable; if you don't know where he is, you will have to advertise the suit, and that will cost \$5.00. A divorce will cost from \$45 to \$75. You will have to pay costs. What are your grounds?"

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"But isn't it the fault of the law?"

Few perhaps of those who have a sincere and deep feeling of regret at the number of divorces granted would be willing to eliminate from the law any one of several causes for divorce contained in our statute. There are many circumstances which render it impossible for married persons to live together as husband and wife without destroying all comfort and happiness of one and outraging the feelings of all reasonable persons who know of the conditions. Where the complainant is innocent of wrong-doing and the defendant's conduct brings him clearly within the condemnation of any clause of our statute a divorce should be granted. The difficulty is not in the law authorizing a divorce on slight misconduct, but in the administration of the law.

The divorce act provides among its several causes that the injured party may obtain a dissolution of the marriage if the other party thereto has (1) been guilty of such cruel or barbarous treatment as to endanger the life of the complainant, or (2) if the defendant has offered such indignities to the complainant as shall render his or her condition intolerable. These are the clauses of our statute which cover a variety of acts; and at which the greatest criticism is leveled.

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"Formerly acts and conduct that merely wounded the mental feelings, where not accompanied with bodily injury, either actual or menaced, were not considered by the courts a sufficient ground for a decree under the cruelty clause, but the law on the subject has advanced and it is now generally believed that the mind and the health should have as strong a claim upon the protection of the law as the body; and, therefore, legal cruelty is now that which may endanger the life or health of the person. This is an improvement instead of a decline in our divorce system. It is proof of a habit of indulgence in violent and ungovernable temper, petulance of manner, failure to provide for the family, occasional or frequent intoxication, rudeness of language, want of civil attention and accommodation, lack of proper affection, and the numberless other acts, incidents and conditions which are alleged to have rendered the condition of the complainant intolerable, are frequently given too much weight in determining actions for divorce. But that class of acts may be so numerous and so aggravated in a given case that the granting of a divorce therefor is imperative if any new cause is to be recognized as warranting divorces."

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and a greater increase in divorces than the country districts. The state might therefore require, with some advantage, a more complete statement of the civil status of the parties—that is, their place of birth, age, occupation, whether the marriage sought to be dissolved was the first marriage, where the marriage took place, whether the parties, or either of them, have before been parties to a divorce suit, and if so, for what cause or causes. It might further be required that a long period should intervene between the dissolution of one marriage and the making of another. Such an amendment would have a healthful effect.

"Some good could be accomplished by uniform divorce laws in all the states, for which there seems now to be a popular demand; but the migration of parties from the state of their home to some other for the purpose of obtaining a divorce more readily and conveniently than at home is indulged in by a more notorious than numerous class.

"It should be made a workhouse offense for an attorney to advertise in any way for divorce cases. This step of progress has been taken by a few states."



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"Jealousy we couldn't agree."

"That would come under the head of indignities."

"No, no, I don't want a divorce on such a vile charge as that. I had a bad cold and it was necessary for me to use a handkerchief. Much to my astonishment, the gallant knight of divorce whipped out a spotted white kerchief and wept at the sight of my supposed grief. This was too much. Sympathy is always bad as a brace. I was overcome. I buried my face in my handkerchief and my body shook with suppressed laughter.

"I know it is sad and trying to a sensitive nature, but getting a divorce on such grounds is easy. It can be done quietly and safely."

He spoke with the assurance of a physician who wants to perform an operation for appendicitis.

"Couldn't I get it under the grounds of desertion. He's been gone six months?"

"You will have to wait six months longer, and that is a long time. It is easier to get a divorce on 'indignities' if you will but tell me to them. You will have to have two witnesses, but you can easily get them. He won't fight the case."

"Oh yes, indeed he will. He wants the divorce and so do I."

"Well if he fights the case we will make him pay your alimony, costs and attorney fees. You needn't ask for the custody of the children. The custody of the children can be opened at any time."

Got Three Divorces for One Husband.

"I want my children and for their sake I want him being any vile charges against their father; think of the sensational headlines in the newspapers."

"I assure you that I never give anything but the facts to my clients. I don't care to be a party to a divorce case."

anything. Everything is absolutely confidential. He has obtained over 100 divorces during the past three years and not a line has ever been published. Everything is confidential, some attorneys give up news, but I don't."

I followed a long list of clients for whom he had obtained divorces. One case was that of a man from whom he had obtained three divorces within 15 months from three different women, and the man was about to remarry the first wife.

"What I had to use my handkerchief, and each time the divorce man wept at sight of my emotion."

"After an hour's conference he gave me his card, telling me to go home and think things over. He said that he would bring suit for indignities and give up my children; after all the court might refuse me a divorce on the grounds of the desertion and I would have to resort to stronger grounds in the end."

JUDGE M'DONALD ON DIVORCE LAW

"Now for the judicial view of the matter," I said to myself. I went to the office of Judge Jesse McDonald. I went with fear and trembling. Judges are stern-looking individuals. I asked:

"What is the cause of the great increase in divorce suits?" After a moment's pause he replied:

"Too many hasty and ill-considered marriages; and a low perception of the duties—excluding the duty to be patient and forbearing—that the relation imposes. Those are important causes of the suits filed; but I have no statistics to show whether the number of divorce suits is greater in proportion to the marriages than in former times in this and other countries. The divorce evil may be found, on careful investigation, not to be growing. However, it is a reasonable hope that it should be decreasing."

"But isn't it the fault of the law?"

Few perhaps of those who have a sincere and deep feeling of regret at the number of divorces granted would be willing to eliminate from the law any one of several causes for divorce contained in our statute. There are many circumstances which render it impossible for married persons to live together as husband and wife without destroying all comfort and happiness of one and outraging the feelings of all reasonable persons who know of the conditions. Where the complainant is innocent of wrong-doing and the defendant's conduct brings him clearly within the condemnation of any clause of our statute a divorce should be granted. The difficulty is not in the law authorizing a divorce on slight misconduct, but in the administration of the law.

The divorce act provides among its several causes that the injured party may obtain a dissolution of the marriage if the other party thereto has (1) been guilty of such cruel or barbarous treatment as to endanger the life of the complainant, or (2) if the defendant has offered such indignities to the complainant as shall render his or her condition intolerable. These are the clauses of our statute which cover a variety of acts; and at which the greatest criticism is leveled.

"Of course the facts should be serious and weighty—sufficient to show an absolute impossibility of the duties of married life can be carried out."

granted under either of these general clauses. But the numberless courts, each presided over by a different judge, cannot have a uniform and accurate scale of sensibilities by which the exact amount of injury done and felt can be weighed, and hence the usual imperfection of all human institutions will be seen in the granting of divorces under such provisions.

The Law Has Really Advanced.

"Formerly acts and conduct that merely wounded the mental feelings, where not accompanied with bodily injury, either actual or menaced, were not considered by the courts a sufficient ground for a decree under the cruelty clause, but the law on the subject has advanced and it is now generally believed that the mind and the health should have as strong a claim upon the protection of the law as the body; and, therefore, legal cruelty is now that which may endanger the life or health of the person. This is an improvement instead of a decline in our divorce system. It is proof of a habit of indulgence in violent and ungovernable temper, petulance of manner, failure to provide for the family, occasional or frequent intoxication, rudeness of language, want of civil attention and accommodation, lack of proper affection, and the numberless other acts, incidents and conditions which are alleged to have rendered the condition of the complainant intolerable, are frequently given too much weight in determining actions for divorce. But that class of acts may be so numerous and so aggravated in a given case that the granting of a divorce therefor is imperative if any new cause is to be recognized as warranting divorces."

"But the real misfortune of the public at present grows out of the inability of the courts to learn the facts under our procedure, and not out of a loose administration of the law. Substantially all the applicants for divorce are permitted to take a default and proceed to trial without the appearance of the defendant. Neither of the parties endures a continuance of the relationship. Kind friends—two in number—seem to be easily found to testify to the innocence of the husband and the faithfulness of the wife in the discharge of every marital duty by the plaintiff. The latter's testimony shows the defendant's conduct such as entitles her to a separation. In other words, if not only the truth but all the truth has been told the divorce should be granted; but such a procedure is not calculated to bring out all the truth."

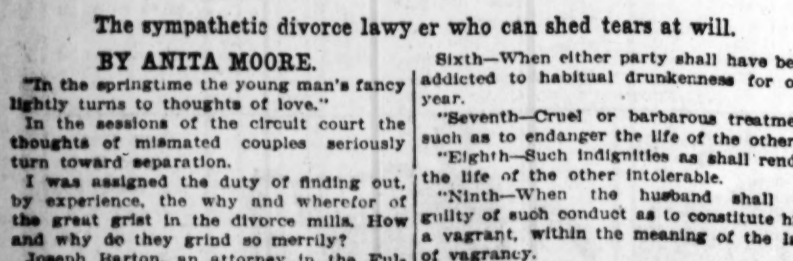
"The law denounces collusion by the parties, but the court has no adequate means to ascertain whether collusion exists. An investigation by a capable attorney would in many cases disclose the fact as to collusion, connivance, condonation and recrimination or the absence thereof. A few states I believe, now provide for the resistance of divorce petitions by attorneys appointed for the purpose by the court, or by the prosecuting attorney of the particular jurisdictions. That plan should defeat the more or less fraudulent cases, and thereby correct the greatest single defect in our law of procedure, but I know nothing of the practical workings of the plan in the states that have given it fair trial."

The cities in which there are few attorneys are those in which there are few divorces.

and a greater increase in divorces than the country districts. The state might therefore require, with some advantage, a more complete statement of the civil status of the parties—that is, their place of birth, age, occupation, whether the marriage sought to be dissolved was the first marriage, where the marriage took place, whether the parties, or either of them, have before been parties to a divorce suit, and if so, for what cause or causes. It might further be required that a long period should intervene between the dissolution of one marriage and the making of another. Such an amendment would have a healthful effect.

"Some good could be accomplished by uniform divorce laws in all the states, for which there seems now to be a popular demand; but the migration of parties from the state of their home to some other for the purpose of obtaining a divorce more readily and conveniently than at home is indulged in by a more notorious than numerous class.

"It should be made a workhouse offense for an attorney to advertise in any way for divorce cases. This step of progress has been taken by a few states."



The sympathetic divorce lawyer who can shed tears at will.

BY ANITA MOORE.

Sixth—When either party shall have been addicted to habitual drunkenness for one year.

"Seventh—Cruel or barbarous treatment such as to endanger the life of the other."

"Eighth—Such indignities as shall render the life of the other intolerable."

"Ninth—When the husband shall be guilty of such conduct as to constitute him a vagrant, within the meaning of the law of vagrancy in this state."

"Tenth—A conviction of a felony or infamous crime in any other state or country, prior to the contract of marriage, without knowledge on the part of the other party at the time of such marriage."

"Eleventh—Misconduct of the wife prior to marriage, and without the knowledge of the husband at the time of the marriage."

"We can't agree, that is all," I told Mr. Barton.

"That does not constitute grounds for a divorce. Just because you cannot agree is not reason why you should risk the responsibilities you have contracted."

"He is jealous."

"Jealousy

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Overflow Real Estate Ads From the Classified "Want" Section

AGENTS' RENT LISTS

AGENTS' RENT LISTS

SPECIALS FOR RENT.

RESIDENCES.
3000 WEST BELLE PLACE.
9 rooms, furnace, etc.
FURNISHED RESIDENCES.
LINCOLN BLDG.
10 rooms, modern conveniences.
CLEMENS A. LANE.
12 rooms; large grounds.
MARYLAND AVENUE.
12 rooms; every convenience.
LINCOLN BLDG.
11 rooms; all modern conveniences.

STORES.
WASHINGTON AV. AND EIGHTH ST.
Large building; steam heat.
817 LUGAS AV.
Will lease.
LOFTS.
WASHINGTON AV. AND SEVENTH ST.
Heat and elevator service.
512 WASHINGTON AV.
Two floors; elevator, etc.
OFFICES.
COLUMBIA BUILDING.
One office.
MEMPHIS & JACQUARD BUILDING.
One office.

McNair, Harris & Jones Realty Co., S. E. Corner Eighth and Locust Sts.

FOR LEASE.

210-212 S. BROADWAY—Will improve to suit tenant.

Jos. P. Whyte Real Estate Co., Chestnut St. 721

For Rent—Dwellings

952 CATALPA ST.—\$50. (Cabanne)
Lot 34x150. 9 rooms, screens and gas fixtures; new kitchen; modern bath; state possession. Will lease for two years.
4239 W. PINE BOULEVARD—\$75.
10 rooms, every modern convenience. Will lease.
4234 MARYLAND AVENUE—\$75.
10 rooms; new; gas and electric fixtures. Strictly modern. Will lease.

FISHER & CO., 714 CHESTNUT ST.

J. I. EPSTEIN,

610 CHESTNUT STREET.

Dwellings.

4239 W. Pine, 10 rooms, \$75.00

4234 Maryland, 10 rooms, \$75.00

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TRIED TO STEAL GOVERNOR'S CHILD

Tramp Grabbed Daughter of Nebraska Executive, but Little Playmates Rescued Her.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26.—An attempt was made on Thursday evening to kidnap Elizabeth Mickey, the 8-year-old daughter of Gov. John H. Mickey. The report was circulated today for the first time and was later confirmed by Gov. Mickey. The little girl was not injured. The child, with a number of playmates, was romping on the lawn in front of the executive mansion, when a roughly dressed man approached and inquired who the children were. Elizabeth informed him that she was the daughter of the governor and the man asked her to go with him for a walk. The little girl refused. Hastily catching her up in his arms, the man started to run along the street. The child began to scream and the other children started in pursuit, soon succeeding in grasping the coat of the kidnaper. Elizabeth struggled to be released and her efforts, assisted by those of the other children, so impeded the progress of the man that he was slow down to a walk. Finally, the screams of the children became so loud that the kidnaper threw the child to the ground and made off on a run. The children returned to the mansion and informed Mrs. Mickey of the occurrence. That the attempted kidnapping was the plan of several convicts at the penitentiary, the governor and Mrs. Mickey are firmly convinced. It was understood that soon after the execution of the death sentence upon Wm. Rhea, the boy murderer, given in July, convicts who had known Rhea before he entered the prison, determined to have revenge on the governor. Gov. Mickey did not place much credence in the story, but warned his children against straying away from the mansion. They were not permitted to play about the yard in the evening unless some elder person was in charge of them.

BOY'S RETURN WILL SAVE LIFE

Ohio Man Makes Pathetic Appeal to the St. Louis Police.
"Please make an effort to locate my son, Omer Gelwick, as his mother's life depends upon early receipt of news from him," wrote O. L. Gelwick of 865 Newton street, Canton, O., in a letter received by Chief of Police Kieley. Omer Gelwick left home July 24 and his parents have been unable to get the slightest trace of him. He was 15 years old, had light hair and blue eyes, and was a manly lad, 5 feet 4 inches tall. The father was completely at a loss to where to look for his son, when it became known that he had left home. "He had been a good boy," writes the father, "and we have no idea why he left home or where he went." Two missing front teeth were the most prominent distinguishing mark the father could mention. Since Omer started out in the world for himself, his mother's health has failed rapidly, and now, to the father's anxiety over the son, is added the fear for his wife. "I will gladly pay \$300 for the return of my son," says Mr. Gelwick, in closing his letter. The children returned to the mansion

EACH "DOCTOR" FINDS NEW DISEASE AND CLAMORS FOR SPOT CASH FEE

"How Much Have You?" Is Question Which Met Detective Who Worked Up City's Cases Against Alleged Unlicensed Physicians.

"You have appendicitis," said the doctor, combing his long side-whiskers with his jeweled fingers. "I have," exclaimed the victim. "Great heavens, what about it?" "Never fear," the doctor said, soothingly. "I will fix you. No need of an operation. I can cure you with a bottle of medicine and some pills. By the way, how much money have you?" This conversation actually took place in St. Louis one day last week. A perfectly healthy man, young, weight 135 pounds, ate three meals a day, slept like a babe, worked hard, no fear of disease, never was sick a day in his life, discovered to his dismay, after visiting a number of "doctors," that he was subject to 45 or more diseases, which, if the doctors told the truth, were then eating at his very vitals, but could be tolerated and put to rout for about \$3000, cash.

Richard Durney, victim of all these diseases, is still perfectly well and has not parted with the \$300. Durney is a special police officer attached to the health department. For a week or two he has been making cases against alleged physicians who have been practicing medicine contrary to law. So far he has "got the goods" on 65 of them, which means that he has discovered that number practicing without a license. This means again that they are liable to spend from three to five years in the penitentiary if convicted. These and many others, the health commissioner says, are also practicing without having previously registered with the city mortuary clerk, for which offense they are liable to a fine of from \$25 to \$500.

There is a law in Missouri for the protection of citizens, which says that all persons who propose to practice medicine or surgery must pass an examination before the state board of health. If they go through all right they are given a certificate. If they decide to practice in St. Louis after they get certificates they must register their names, give their addresses and exhibit their certificates to M. F. Smyth, mortuary clerk of the health department.

When Dr. J. H. Simon became health commissioner he determined to enforce the laws fully. When Dr. Simon asked the police department to detail a man, he was sent to Dr. Durney to run the "fakers" down. Durney has since led an exciting life. He has discovered that instead of being perfectly sound, as he believed himself to be, he is a physical wreck. He is the victim, say the "doctors" whom he has visited, of almost seventy diseases, many of which he had never heard, and most of which are fatal.

Still he lives and has been able to secure a warrant for the arrest of one of the calamity diagnosticians, Dr. Charles Sloat of Meyer of 93 Olive street. The warrant was issued Friday and is expected to be served on Saturday. Dr. Sloat, a member of the state board of health, Dr. Hamblin, it is alleged called upon Dr. de Meyer and asked to see his certificate. Dr. de Meyer had none at that time, but later produced one to which, Dr. Hamblin says, he is not entitled. "The case will come to trial soon. The health department is prepared to swear to warrants by wholesale for the arrest of 'doctors' who have not secured state certificates."

Before Durney went to work Dr. Simon requested Chief of Police Kieley to ascertain the names of all physicians and surgeons who displayed signs and such. Every district captain of police reported. Almost 130 names were sent in. These were checked against the registers in the office of the mortuary clerk. There was a large discrepancy. Durney was sent out to get evidence against the delinquents. The expense of the investigation has been borne by Dr. Simon personally, there being no city appropriation available.

"The city is alive with fake doctors," said Durney. "They have been attracted here by the World's Fair, although a number of them have been working in the city for years without detection. I have been visiting 20 a day, and the horrible tales I have heard about my health would have ruined it at the end of the first day if I had taken any stock in them."

"How Much Money Have You?" "If a man had to pay to get cured of all the diseases these doctors will tell him he has, he would have to go to the bank. If I were to give you the list of diseases, I am supposed to have, it would look like the index to a medical work." "I have been accused of having almost everything, from pimples to paresis. Most of the 'doctors' visited were sent out to diagnose my troubles at mere sight, and revealed horrors of which I had never dreamed. But they never failed to ask first, 'How much money have you?'"

"The first doctor called on looked me over and said, 'Young man, you've got bronchitis bad.' I don't know how he discovered it, for my throat felt all right and he hadn't examined it." "What am I to do?" asked. "I am not feeling good and seeing your sign, just dropped in to see what was the matter." "Are you married or single?" "Single," said I. This was a good lead, though not strictly true, because a single man is supposed to have more to spend than a married man.

"Clerk," said I, and I could almost hear him calculating in his mind how much I would pay for board, the size of my laundry bill and how much I could spare for him. "What line," asked he. "Twenty Dollars for Full Cure." "Wholesale dry goods," I replied. "Be brightened up. Probably thought I must get a pretty good salary." "Well," he said, "I can cure you, but it will take about four treatments. They will cost you \$5 each, or \$20 to cure you. I will draw up a contract. By the way, the consultation will cost you \$1." "But, doctor, I have only \$1 about me," said I. "Well, if that's the best you can do, I'll have to take it, but be sure you bring the other \$2 when you come for the next treatment."

"He gave me a bottle of medicine and I gave him the dollar. In the outer office three men were waiting. They were from the country. No one knows but 'doctors' what the matter was with them. The next doctor told me I had acute gastritis. I had just finished a hearty lunch, and never felt better. He talked to me so convincingly that I began to feel almost sick. He told me he could cure me without trouble for \$30." "Ten minutes afterward another doctor told me I had congestion of the liver. He couldn't specify the number of treatments, but thought would be necessary in my case, but thought two weeks would cure me, at \$25." "In the very next block I caught a terrible disease. The doctor had a very well office and a lot of side-whiskers, and when I entered his consultation room, he gave me a glance and said:

FORT TO PROTECT NON-UNION MEN AND A "30-CENT" DOG

One New York Firm to Continue Building, Despite Possible Strike Riots

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—There is one firm in New York that intends to continue its building operations in spite of strikes. It is the Remington Construction Co. It has a contract to build an 11-story office building at Wall and Beaver streets, and is making elaborate preparations to procure men to do the work and to protect them while they are employed. The firm has already opened a recruiting office near the Battery, where it is enlisting the services of the most powerful longshoremen it can find, and next week it will build a stockade around the building plot and turn it into a miniature fort. A representative of the company said today:

"We have carefully investigated the labor situation here in New York and we have found that there are 180 men who are employed to do up nonunion men at work on buildings. They form a gang and operate like the East Side rowdies. Their method is to attack the men on their way home in the evenings, but nothing is ever heard of it for the victims stay at home until they get well and then refuse to lodge a complaint. Our new building we are going to provide sleeping quarters in order that it may never be necessary for the men to leave the place unless they want to, and, while they are there, we will see that they get full protection. We are going to build a regular stockade around the building and shall have special officers on duty night and day. We do not wish to incite trouble nor to court it, but we are making preparations in case it should come our way."

Thrown From a Street Car.
A sudden jerk of the trolley car upon which he was riding threw C. F. Guillote to the street last night, causing an ugly scalp wound. After being treated at the City Hospital the injured man was removed to his home, 1615 Chestnut street.

Plans Made for a New Convict.
Plans are being prepared for a new convict house to cost \$100,000, and which will probably be located on the bluffs above Alton, where the state penitentiary will have more room for out-door exercise. The old convict house, containing 40 rooms, has been offered for sale. One convict is the mother home for the female convicts in the Alton district. The new convict house, to be built on the bluffs above Alton, will be a considerable improvement on the old one, and will be completed in the near future.

Wanted—Good Watchmakers.
Good positions; steady work. Only first-class, experienced men wanted.
MEMPHIS & JACOBSON'S, Broadway and Locust.

Attempted Murder Charged.
Who are the fake doctors? said Health Commissioner Simon. "Well, they are fellows who have been nurses, who have worked as porters for physicians, who have been in the army and who have served as 'fakers,' who have picked up a certain amount of money, but who are not smooth enough to impose upon the poor and the ignorant. They flourish where educated and able physicians starve."

GOT \$40,000 HORSE AND A "30-CENT" DOG

When Smathers Bought Maj. Delmar He Had to Take Horse's Friend, Too.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—When B. B. Smathers, millionaire turfman, bought Maj. Delmar, the two-minute trotter, at the Empire City Track a few days ago, he incidentally took title to a "30-cent" dog.

Mr. Smathers didn't know at the time of the purchase that he was acquiring possession of the dog, but learned of it from the negotiations were closed. The dog is the constant companion and closest friend of the famous trotter. When he comes from no one knows, but one day at the Glenview track in Cleveland, a second looking specimen of dog drifted into the quarters occupied by Major Delmar. He immediately made a friend of the horse and refused to be driven out of his stall. He loyally appealed to Black "Pete," one of the apprentices of the stable, and his dogship was permitted to remain in the stable and share the dinner of the negro employee.

From that day on, the "30-cent" dog cast his fortunes with Major Delmar. He slept in the stall with the trotter and made himself useful as the guardian of the horse against intruders. While Mr. Smathers was inspecting the trotter at the Empire City track, he noticed a nondescript dog in the stall, and the dog didn't appear to look on him with much favor at that. "Rackon if you all buy dis boss you will hab ter take dis var dog, too," said Black "Pete," patting the silky side of the horse. "He won't stay way from his boss nohow."

"What's the dog worth?" asked Mr. Smathers, with a smile. "About thirty cents," said the negro. "And what kind of a dog is he?" asked Mr. Smathers. "Well, just a dog, I reckon," replied Pete. And so, when Mr. Smathers bought Major Delmar a few minutes later, he also got the "30-cent" dog.

CITY NEWS.
There is nothing to compare with the showing the CRAWFORD STORE is making of Silks, Velvets, Eatinnes and Laces for Fall Down and Dresses, and the prices are the lowest consistent with good quality, wherever it is located.

REID'S 411-415 N. BROADWAY

You'll save time and money and get great comfort by wearing our hand-made shoes.

All styles, all leathers, and suitable for all occasions.

The best values in the world—try them and be convinced.

\$5

See Our Non-Aqua Hunting Boots and High Shoes.

ALWAYS INSIST ON GETTING A

MERCANTILE

Because you are NOT paying for CHURCHES, SCHEMES, ETC., but for FINE QUALITY HAVANA TOBACCO. EQUAL TO IMPORTED CIGARS.

F. B. Rice Mercantile Cigar Co., Manf., St. Louis. Union Made.

It Is Your Duty to Get the Best. Have your eyes examined by Dr. McCarthy FREE. See our \$1.00 Glasses—the best on EARTH. Glasses fitted by mail. McCARTHY OPTICAL CO., 609 Locust Street.

Every Woman is interested and should know MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Whirling Spray. Information and directions in booklet to be sent for free. Write to J. B. McCarthy, 609 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Room 219, Times Bldg., New York.

For sale by Wolf-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington av.; Babcock & Co., 700 North Broadway; Jones & Dolph, 915 Olive.

FREE To the persons sending us the largest list of words that can be made from the letters in the word COLLEGE. Together with 25¢ for a box of Wood's Cold and Malaria Tablets, the celebrated remedy for curing a cold in 24 hours, and the only remedy that kills the Malaria Germ. Now get out your dictionary and be one of the winners. Contest closes Oct. 5. To the list largest list, fancy tea set, val., \$25.00; decorated plate, value, \$10.00; 2nd, decorated cake plate, value, \$5.00; 3rd, decorated cake plate, value, \$3.00; 4th, quadruple plated butter knife, value, \$1.25. Closes Oct. 5.

WOOD MEDICINE CO., 141, Belleville, Ill. THE RUPTURED Are invited to investigate a method that CURES RUPTURE without operation. CONSULTATION FREE. Dr. A. L. Boyce (Office, 1012 Olive Res. 4421 Olive)

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the General Personnel Co. will be held at the office of the company, 3500 Chestnut avenue, St. Louis, Mo., at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 12th day of October, 1902.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Con P. Curran Printing Co. for the closing year and for the transaction of other business connected with the company, will be held at the office of the company, 404-406 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo., on the first day of October, 1902, at 10 a. m.

E. P. O'Fallon, Secy. CON P. CURRAN, Presd. St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1902.

"WHEN A MAN IS WELL" he should work, when he is hungry he should eat, when he is tired he should rest. This means health. When a man wants more business let him use the business classifications in the Post-Dispatch Want Section, and when he wants better opportunities let him read the column of "Business Chances" or insert an advertisement under the "Business Wanted" classification. But let him remember by all means that Post-Dispatch Wants are of inestimable value to a man when he has a want of any kind.

WARM LINED SHOES FOR COLD FEET. We carry the largest assortment in the city. You can get just what you want at CUT PRICES.

G. E. HILTS, ST. LOUIS. CUTTERS OF SHOE PRICES.

YOUR BOY OR GIRL Wants a shoe with a soft sole, that will stand the hard knocks. We have the kind that look like leather and wears well and would be worth \$2.00. OUR SPECIAL PRICE MON. DAY. \$1.50. Size 1 to 5. \$1.19. Size 6 to 12. \$1.19.

ST. LOUIS MADE Women's Box Calf or Vici Kid Shoes, welted sole, mid upper; your money's worth at \$2.00. Our Cut Price... \$1.59.

WOOD MEDICINE CO., 141, Belleville, Ill. THE RUPTURED Are invited to investigate a method that CURES RUPTURE without operation. CONSULTATION FREE. Dr. A. L. Boyce (Office, 1012 Olive Res. 4421 Olive)

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THE CLUB

610-612 WASHINGTON AVE., OPP. LINDELL HOTEL

Carpets.
Granite Ingrain Carpets, 18c cut to, per yard.
Heavy Union Ingrain Carpets, 29c cut to, per yard.
Wool filled, extra super Ingrain Carpets, 45c cut to, per yard.
Best quality Brussels Carpets, 72c cut to, per yard.
Heavy Pile Velvet Carpets, beautiful colors, \$1.25-85c cut to, per yard.
Axminster Carpets, all shades, were \$1.50-95c cut to, per yard.

Rugs.
Ingrain Rugs, 9x 12, beautiful line patterns, worth \$35.00—sale price 3.75
Ingrain Rugs, 9x 12, extra fine quality, choice colors, 6.75
Brussels Rugs, 9x 12, all colors, 8.98
Brussels Rugs, Oriental colorings, values now 12.50
Wilton Rugs, 9x12, were \$25.00—cut to 14.75
Smyrna Rugs, 9x 12, were \$20.00—cut to 11.75

Bed Davenport, \$24.50
Like illustration, upholstered in best quality green imported Corduroy, best steel tempered springs, small tufts; back drops and forms a most comfortable bed; a very useful piece of furniture in any home, appropriate for any room; you can't duplicate it anywhere under \$40.00—a special for this week.

Bedroom Sets, \$3.75 \$17.50
Credit Freely Given

Child's Iron Bed, \$7.50
Like cut, has drop sides, extra strong double wire springs, wire mattress, 3 1/2 ft. x 6 ft. in. wide by 4 ft. 6 in. high. All colors—former price was \$10.00—worth \$25.00 this week.

Chiffoniers, \$3.98
Like cut, made of the best selected golden oak, highly polished, worth \$7.50—this week.

Rockers, \$2.75 \$7.50
Credit Freely Given

Why pay more elsewhere for a genuine Charter Oak Steel Range? 6 holes, large size oven, fire backs, guaranteed by the manufacturers 3 years—a regular \$40 range—this week, \$27.50

ROOSEVELT STRIKES AT RICH SPORTSMEN

Two Questions Raised by the President in His Speech at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club Dinner Have Created Much Comment.

MUST A YACHTMAN SAIL HIS OWN BOAT?

Direct Thrust at Lipton, Iselin, Whitney and Other Men of Wealth Who Hire Men to Sail and Ride for Them.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Must a real yachtsman sail his own boat? Is it unsportsmanlike to turn your race horse over to a professional jockey?—Two questions President Roosevelt raised at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club dinner the other night that are absorbing the interest of yacht and horse owners here about it. It was a memorable occasion, that dinner. The air was charged with an electric fluid known among psychologists as subliminalness.

At one pole was the President of the United States. At the other, the members of the yacht club. The conduct was the mutual knowledge of what had preceded the banquet; the consciousness of an impending crisis projecting itself into the other.

To the President was accorded an act that had stirred the country and made the club a tempest of conflicting elements—the cynosure of all eyes. Now every man was on the alert. What was the motive in the President's position? What canons of good form had been violated in the club's action? Would the President refer to the Lipton incident?

Roosevelt Blurs ti Right Out.

St. Louis. The members of the club waited for the explanation. Their forbearance was not doomed to disappointment. The President was partly on his feet before his plain words made clear his position. In a sentence he revealed the secret of action that had impelled him to raise distinctions and draw lines.

"I have always felt that I come here under false pretenses, for, as a yachtsman, I sit at the feet of Gamaliel."

The President turned smiling toward Vice-Commodore Matthews. Then two dark lines gathered between his eyebrows and his teeth showed.

"I like to see a man sail himself," sweeping his eye over the gallant sailormen, "and not hire a man to sail for him." He jerked out. Cheer upon cheer filled the room. Lusty voices murmured hearty assent. The President waited, statue-like, until the demonstration had spent itself. When the noise subsided he looked at each other inquiringly. The President continued his speech. He said something about our special interest this year in the international yacht races. He even proposed a toast in which he included the man who did not sail his own boat and who was not present at the dinner. On thinking it over, those assembled wondered why they had cheered.

"This club," the President said, in closing, "stands for manliness and decency. You ought to be encouraged."

Most of the gentlemen present were yacht owners, but many were not actually the skippers thereof. Some owned horses and raced them for money, but all employed hired crew, after all, entitled to full credit for retaining the blue ribbons of the sea? Arg Redfern, Higgins, O'Neil and Adams the real kings of the turf? These are questions that the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club took with them after that memorable dinner.

Mr. Whitney Loves the Spectacle.

And it is a problem that is commanding the serious attention of all the cup hunters and turf patrons who are spending their millions to win the laurels of the sea and track. Or what will it invest \$10,000.00 in cup hunters if the joy of winning it is passed on to employees? Where is the honor of building up great slaves, gathering to gather strings of racers—the man who it is to be denied the glory of victories won. In a word, are our sportsmen degenerating? That is the point of the President's bold statement.

The premier yachtsman, judged by the standards of success as a managing owner, is C. Oliver Iselin, who has been sailing the Reliance, or did Charlie Barr, the professional skipper, who since boyhood had followed the sea as a means of livelihood, a victory won under such circumstances a triumph of manliness or a triumph of trained professionals? Can a man be called a champion if he is not a champion?

And the same question, racing men realize does not apply alone to yachting. It is equally interesting to the man who is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on the turf.

For instance, has William C. Whitney passed into the realm of professionalism? Sitting one day on the veranda of a Morris County club the question of his methods of racing and his interest in the belated horse. "I share my stakes with my professional partners," said, and if there are losses I pocket them. I never bet on my own horse, except, perhaps, small wagers on my own horse."

Mr. Whitney never rode in a race. His love of the turf was a matter of the heart, a highly-bred horse putting forth his best efforts to distance his competitors. He spends as much money as a professional on the stand. His trainers are professionals. He has offered one, it is said, \$25,000 a year, to saddle a horse for a season, \$5,000 for the horse that won the English Derby for him.

EXPRESS MESSENGER, WHO SHOT BANDIT, A PRODUCT OF OLD MISSOURI



FRED KOERNER, THE FIGHTING MESSENGER.
Fred A. Koerner Was Born at O'Fallon, Has Three Brothers at Present Living in St. Louis, and Was Known as a Man of Nerve.

Fred A. Koerner, the Pacific Express messenger who killed one train robber and wounded another in an attack upon his car near Corbett, Ore., has three brothers living in St. Louis and has himself lived in St. Louis and was born in O'Fallon, just over the St. Louis County line in St. Charles County.

Koerner, who is 23 years of age, has been in the employ of the Pacific company eight years, having gone to work for the company direct from a ranch in the Indian Territory. While on the ranch, which he and his father conducted, Fred was considered a crack shot and had the reputation of being a nervy young man—a reputation which his action out in Oregon Wednesday night fully sustains.

The brothers living in St. Louis are John who is an employee of the Western Union Telegraph Co.; Vaughn, who is a salesman for the Brandt Shoe Co. and Sylvanus, a student at the Perkins & Herpel Business College. Sylvanus worked for the Pacific company nearly three years and has worked over the very route on which the robbers tried to rob his brother's car.

He was in command of the Pacific company train on the day of the robbery. I remember it," said Sylvanus to the Post-Dispatch. "It was an ideal spot for a train robbery. At that point the railroad runs along the mountain side, at a lofty elevation. On one side of the track is a high mountain and on the other side a deep canyon. Through the canyon runs a river and just across the river is the state of Washington. The robbers could get into another state in short order. It was also a dangerous place for a train and if a car was badly shattered it might topple the whole train over into the canyon."

The spot is also a good one for train robbing as the many rocks offer excellent shelter for the bandits. Fred evidently had a good look at the band before he shot, for he would not have shot recklessly into a crowd, for fear of hitting some of the train crew. I see all the newspaper accounts say that the engineer was wounded by a shot that went through one of the robbers. To me this means that when the bandits stepped into the light, the engineer was behind one of them and Fred did not see him. The light of the car they dynamited was what gave Fred his chance.

Koerner's family have heard nothing from him as yet, so all they know about the circumstances is what they have read in the newspapers. The brothers all think that the company will remember Fred for his daring, as this is a way the express companies usually have. It is such little occurrences as this that tend to make train robbery unpopular.

General Superintendent F. C. Gensch of the express company received word from Portland this morning that the engineer was not seriously injured and was on the high road to recovery. The robber that was killed outright has been buried and the one that was wounded, Fred Koerner, who is stationed at Marquette, is going to Abyssinia's capital to confer with Negus (Emperor) Menelik about possible concessions to American capital in opening up the country.

The papers point out that William H. Ellis, with enormous capital behind him, left last week for Abyssinia, taking many presents for Menelik and with the avowed intention of entering into business relations with him and securing the right to open a big bank, furnishing Menelik with money at low rates and on easy terms. Mr. Ellis claimed no official connection, but the papers, taking Mr. Skinner's trip in conjunction with Mr. Ellis' move, regard the incident as of international importance. They angrily ask why these Americans should mix up with things so far from home and note that Menelik, having hesitated over distributing favor to France or England, probably will now take another course and cast his lot with the Americans.

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED.

Complete Set of Dies for Making Silver Coin.
MARINET, Wis., Sept. 26.—Officers yesterday near Koss, Mich., on the Wisconsin & Michigan railroad, confiscated one of the largest and most complete counterfeit money making outfits ever taken in the country. They also captured the leader and took him to Marquette, Mich. The outfit of the counterfeiters was a most complete one and consisted of dies for the manufacture of silver from ten cents up to a dollar, and gold from five to twenty dollars. The coins were well made and hard to detect, both silver and gold being used in the counterfeit. The gang, based at Springfield, had been for years peddling the counterfeit money to all parts of the United States.

VEST WOULD ADVISE PARTY IN A CRISIS

Senator of Two Republics Has Thus Far Concealed Preference for Governor.

BODY FEEBLE. MIND UNDIMMED

Praises Pulitzer School of Journalism as Certain to Have a Great Influence.

BY GRANT RICHARDSON.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo., Sept. 26.—That George Graham Vest, former senior United States Senator from Missouri, is a very sick man is conceded even by himself.

All summer his friends at Sweet Springs have noted with dismay his gradual decline. No special ailment has been diagnosed. A general breakdown of his once strong constitution has already progressed into chronic debility that keeps him bed-ridden most of the time.

But whatever his physical decay may be, Mr. Vest's mental faculties remain keen, and trenchant, and his spirit as high as they ever have been.

I found the senator during the afternoon propped up on pillows. His present appearance is a shock to anyone who saw him only a year ago, and who remembers him in his prime. It is not that he looks more than his age, he will be 73 years old next month, but it is his wasted, all-gone, weakened condition. It was an exertion to raise his arm to shake hands, and when he finished himself, as he did from time to time, it was done weakly and languidly. This is the present condition of the man whose name was synonymous with vigor and fighting ability.

"If people of Missouri are eager to read your views on the gubernatorial situation, and the Post-Dispatch would like to convey them."

The senator raised one thin hand in protest and looked away over the park that fronts his cottage.

"I cannot talk politics. I take no interest whatever in the situation. I left the Senate to get away from politics. If I wished to be in the field I would not have left Washington. I get about 30 letters a day from all parts of the state from political and personal friends, asking my views on the present situation, but I do not answer them."

There are two kinds of Democrats, the passive and the fighting. I have covered both considered a passive man. If I were to enter into politics it would not be well for me. My health is so bad I could not stand it.

"If a crisis should occur and any advice was necessary and asked for, I would probably give it. I am for the success of the party and for Missouri, and I want good state officials, but I cannot participate in any of the conversations."

"Are you going to do any writing on political lines?"

"Nothing about contemporary politics. Some time ago I promised the editor of an eastern newspaper that I would write him some articles, but there was no immediate contract. I did it to oblige him. When I feel like it I send to Sedalia for a stenographer and he comes out and sits by my bedside and I dictate a paper. But I do not make it a task. By the way, tell me something about Mr. Pulitzer's school of journalism plans. I am greatly interested in that."

I explained its scope and he said:

Special Training.

"It is a great project and will have a tremendous influence on the newspaper of the future. I have had a great deal of experience with newspaper men and while I have found them to be adaptable fellows in the world, I believe that a special training is as necessary to them as to lawyers."

"Like lawyers, newspaper men must know something about everything. When I said that they are adaptable I meant that they had done wonders in the lack of special training other than that of experience."

"I think that a school of journalism will train up a class of newspaper men who will make the nation a more distinct profession. By this I do not mean that I believe that every man is adapted to it, mentally or temperamentally. A school will direct young men at once into the proper channels, saving them the after labor of unlearning many wrong ideas and beliefs. The influence of the man at the head of it will always be felt by the young men who have it for practical work."

"When I was a boy I went to a school in Lexington, Ky., that was conducted by an Episcopal clergyman. This school bred the Breckinridges, Clays, Crittendens and the men who afterwards did things in Kentucky and elsewhere. The man at the head of it instilled ideas into me that have never left me, and I am still his pupil mentally on a great many subjects. So it will always be. The influence of the schoolmaster is a force so subtle that it affects whole lives without the subject being aware of it. Therefore, I believe that a school of journalism should come out of that school prepared to carry the profession to a still higher and more useful plane."

It was time for the senator's medicine, and he called for it, and drank a glass of Sweet Springs water after it.

"This spring," said he, "should become one of the best known in the country, for its great medicinal qualities. Recognized as a health resort, it has a number of yards from here struck a gusher of white sulphur water. It should become as well known and valuable as the Virginia Springs."

From his home the senator well could be seen gazing ten feet into the sky. I with two companions, killed twenty-four deer in this vicinity. The forest abounded in game."

SENATOR VEST AND HIS HOME AT SWEET SPRINGS, MO.



SENATOR VEST ON THE PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

"It is a great project, and will have a tremendous influence on the newspaper of the future. I have had a great deal of experience with newspaper men, and while I have found them to be adaptable fellows in the world, I believe that a special training is as necessary to them as to lawyers. Like lawyers, newspaper men must know something of everything. When I said that they were adaptable, I meant that they had done wonders in the lack of special training other than that of experience. I think that a school of journalism will train up a class of newspaper men who will make the nation a more distinct profession. By this I do not mean that I believe that every man is adapted to it, mentally or temperamentally. A school will direct young men at once into the proper channels, saving them the after labor of unlearning many wrong ideas and beliefs. The influence of the man at the head of it will always be felt by the young men who have it for practical work. When I was a boy I went to a school in Lexington, Ky., that was conducted by an Episcopal clergyman. This school bred the Breckinridges, Clays, Crittendens and the men who afterwards did things in Kentucky and elsewhere. The man at the head of it instilled ideas into me that have never left me, and I am still his pupil mentally on a great many subjects. So it will always be. The influence of the schoolmaster is a force so subtle that it affects whole lives without the subject being aware of it. Therefore, I believe that a school of journalism should come out of that school prepared to carry the profession to a still higher and more useful plane. It was time for the senator's medicine, and he called for it, and drank a glass of Sweet Springs water after it. 'This spring,' said he, 'should become one of the best known in the country, for its great medicinal qualities. Recognized as a health resort, it has a number of yards from here struck a gusher of white sulphur water. It should become as well known and valuable as the Virginia Springs.' From his home the senator well could be seen gazing ten feet into the sky. I with two companions, killed twenty-four deer in this vicinity. The forest abounded in game."

FOUGERE TO SELL ALL HER JEWELS

Murder of a French Woman of the Same Name Has Taught Her a Lesson

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Sept. 26.—Paris was greatly stirred by the cold-blooded murder of Eugenie Fougere at Aix les Bains. The paper devoted columns to accounts of it and little else was talked about at Maxine's cafe, American and other resorts which knew the woman in life and where her magnificent gowns and jewels were envied by her less fortunate even if younger sisters.

Everywhere at the beginning it was believed that the victim was the Eugenie Fougere of concert hall fame. She has just returned from touring Europe professionally and was overcome on reading an account of her own death in the press.

"I certainly forgive you killing me Sunday night," she said yesterday to the Post-Dispatch correspondent.

"It is only natural that every one supposed that it was I. You can't imagine how creepy it made me feel to read about the death next day—how I had been strangled with a woman's hand. Personally I am taking the object lesson to heart and shall dispose of all my jewelry at once. The publication of all these details is likely to put ideas into criminal minds."

The horrible crime certainly has been a great advertisement for me. I have received offers from half the concert halls in Paris. But I don't want any more advertisement at such an expense to another."

PANIC IN A GERMAN CIRCUS.

Loon-the-Loon Tandem Accident the Cause of Stampede of Spectators

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)
FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Sept. 26.—The foolish feat of looping the loop, driving a tandem with a woman, was attempted at the circus here yesterday.

The audience watched with deathlike silence, and the vehicle was right under the highest point of the loop when there came a crashing wet sound. Horribly, a woman and all being precipitated to the ground.

A panic followed, in which several onlookers were crushed while trying to escape. The driver was removed unconscious and is in a critical condition. The woman was taken to the hospital. The circus was broken up. The horses seemed to be only shaken. The keeper of the circus was arrested.

TWO MEN, ONE TOMATO.

Piccolo and Dacchino in Prison for Involvement in the Tomato Case.

CALLS GEN. HUNTER "A BIG NUMSKULL"



Admiral Lambton Continues the Army-Navy Squabble Begun in Ladysmith

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Sept. 26.—The whole weight of the testimony was against Gen. Hunter, who asserted before the war commission that the handling of the naval guns at Ladysmith was bad.

The squabble between him and Admiral Lambton is merely an echo of the feud that raged between the navy and the military men in Ladysmith. The arrival of the naval guns on that mournful Monday, the day of the Nicholson's Nek surrender, undoubtedly saved the town from a decisive assault. The military, however, grew jealous of the praise showered on the then Capt. Lambton, and his sandy men from the cruiser Powerful, and Lambton says that as the siege proceeded the military gradually began to deny that the naval guns had been of any value whatever.

Hunter said in his evidence before the commission that he told Lambton he would get school girls to aim his guns better. When this evidence was read over to him Lambton said he had to deal with many numskulls in Ladysmith, and Hunter was one.

When the evidence was published Lambton asked and got permission from Lord Charles Balfour, his superior in command of the channel fleet, to send a communication to the press, stating that he had demanded an apology from Hunter. This was a breach of regulations both on the part of Balfour and of Lambton, for which both were severely handled over the coals by the admiralty, while the King himself intervened, ordering both Lambton and Hunter to keep silence.

There is always jealous rivalry between the army and the navy, which is intensified by the fact that the people have a much higher opinion of the latter than of the former.

DAMPER ON CARNEGIE GIFTS

London Paper Advises That Towns Offered Free Libraries Refuse United States Steel Bonds

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Sept. 26.—An Englishman who has lost \$10,000 in steel trust shares writes to the London papers suggesting that Mr. Carnegie's first duty is to those who have lost stock on the strength of his reputation, and should devote his money to reimbursing them instead of to endowing free libraries.

The Daily Express says: "Mr. Carnegie gives all his donations for free libraries in steel trust bonds, and the depreciation in value of these bonds is a serious matter for the localities which have accepted his gifts, as they must either supply the deficiency out of the public purse or be content with second-rate libraries."

The Express urged all local bodies that take Mr. Carnegie's benefactions in the form of steel trust bonds to make sure of security than the United States steel trust.

MEXICO BARS OUR DYNAMITE

By Prohibitive Duty It Gives Money to Local Concerns, Working Great Hardship on Miners.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1903, by the Press Publishing Co.)
AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 26.—The Mexican government, in order to encourage and protect the manufacture of dynamite in that country, has imposed a duty of \$25 per ton on that explosive.

The increased duty is a severe blow to mining men who are required to use large quantities of dynamite in the enterprise. One of the largest dynamite factories in the world is being constructed at Compa, Mexico.

The Mexican government is assisting with Juan Brittingham in the enterprise. The increased duty will give this factory a monopoly of the dynamite market in Mexico. The increased duty is a severe blow to mining men who are required to use large quantities of dynamite in the enterprise. One of the largest dynamite factories in the world is being constructed at Compa, Mexico.

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TERESA VAUGHAN DYING IN ASYLUM

She Was Known as the Most Talented
Comedienne on the Amer-
ican Stage.

MADE BIG HIT IN "1492"

Wedded to Wm. A. Mestayer, With
Whom She Lived Happily Until
His Death.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—An in-
mate of the Worcester insane asylum,
Theresa Vaughan, is dying of paresis.
Around her bed are a few of her relatives
and others of them are lying across the
country as fast as man and steam can
carry them, for the death of the actress
is expected any minute.

What of the thousands of admirers whose
hearts she made glad and whose burdens
she made light by her smiles and her
jokes and her acting? They voted her the
prettiest, the jolliest, the cleverest and the
best of the comic stars on the American
stage. They showed their appreciation last
year by contributing liberally to the bene-
fit arranged by her former manager, Ed-
ward E. Rice. But money could not bring
mental health to the former star and now
she is worse than ever.

When Edward E. Rice, big hearted and
sympathetic, announced that he would ar-
range a benefit for poor Theresa Vaughan
he struck a note which echoed responses
throughout the professional circles of the
land. And if Mr. Rice had never done any
other charitable deal this one would cover
all the shortcomings he had ever been
guilty of.

At that time the manager visited Miss
Vaughan in the state institution for the
insane at Worcester, Mass., and he in-
formed himself as to the prospect for her
recovery. In appearance the actress never
looked better, according to Mr. Rice, she
was plump and had a good color. But this,
the experts say, was the cause of the dis-
ease that enmeshed her. The patient first
grew stout, then thin and finally wastes
away. She is now in the last throes of her
illness.

Recalling her career, which opened with
so much that was hopeful and full of fu-
ture promise, it is sad to think that clouds
should have fallen upon her mind. For
many years she was sought by audiences
more than any other woman in the theatrical
life. Success was hers from the start.

Greatest Hit

Was in "1492."

Her greatest popularity was in the sing-
ing of German ballads as the wife in
"1492." None who saw her will ever for-
get the pretty picture she made in her
rares, fair hair and accompanying herself
on the banjo. Audiences seemed never to
grow tired of her and she was often weary
of encores. It is strange, in view of the
fact that she came from a stock noted for
their stability and good health, that she
should fall mentally, and stranger still
that she has become insane on one subject
only—the question of money.

Mr. Rice says that she talked as rati-
onally as anyone on every other matter.
Miss Vaughan's disorder is an imagin-
ation that she has the most costly of Par-
isian gowns and a wardrobe which any
queen might envy.

She was quite a young girl when she
made her first appearance on the stage
with William A. Mestayer, the comedian,
and his tour in his first successful
farce-comedy, "Fun in a Pullman Palace
Car."

For several years this undertaking was a
most profitable enterprise, and when he
desired to retire he sold his interest in
Wallace's Theater in the spring of 1884 to
present Miss Vaughan in comic opera. In
the meantime the young actress had met
Mestayer, and she was literally the apple
of his eye. Their union was most happy,
and the young wife was beloved by every-
one in the company, from the highest to
the most humble.

Miss Vaughan was born in Chelsea,
Mass., and had three brothers, known on
the stage as Matthew, Philip and Joseph
Ott, the latter of whom died two years
ago. Her one sister was the first wife of
J. Sherrie Matthews, and she died several
years ago.

Matthew and Philip, Miss Vaughan's two
surviving brothers, are at present in
vaudeville the former having married Bessie
Hale, at one time a member of one of
Mr. Rice's companies.

When William A. Mestayer died, about
six years ago, he left his widow but a small
estate, which consisted chiefly of a house,
paid to be worth \$12,000, which was
heavily mortgaged. The widow received
very little from the settlement. After the
season at Wallace's the Mestayers gave up
comic opera and made a most successful
production of a farce-comedy, which they
called "We, Us & Co." It caught the town
and had a long run at the Fifth Avenue
Theater. It was in this piece that Sara
Kendall and Joseph Ott made their first
appearance on the country stage with the
Mestayers and it brought the stars plenty
of money.

When other new attractions of the same
character appeared, chiefly the Hoyt farces,
it lost its luster and the Mestayers were
waned. Mr. Mestayer tried other vehicles
of comedy, but he never found another
lasting success.

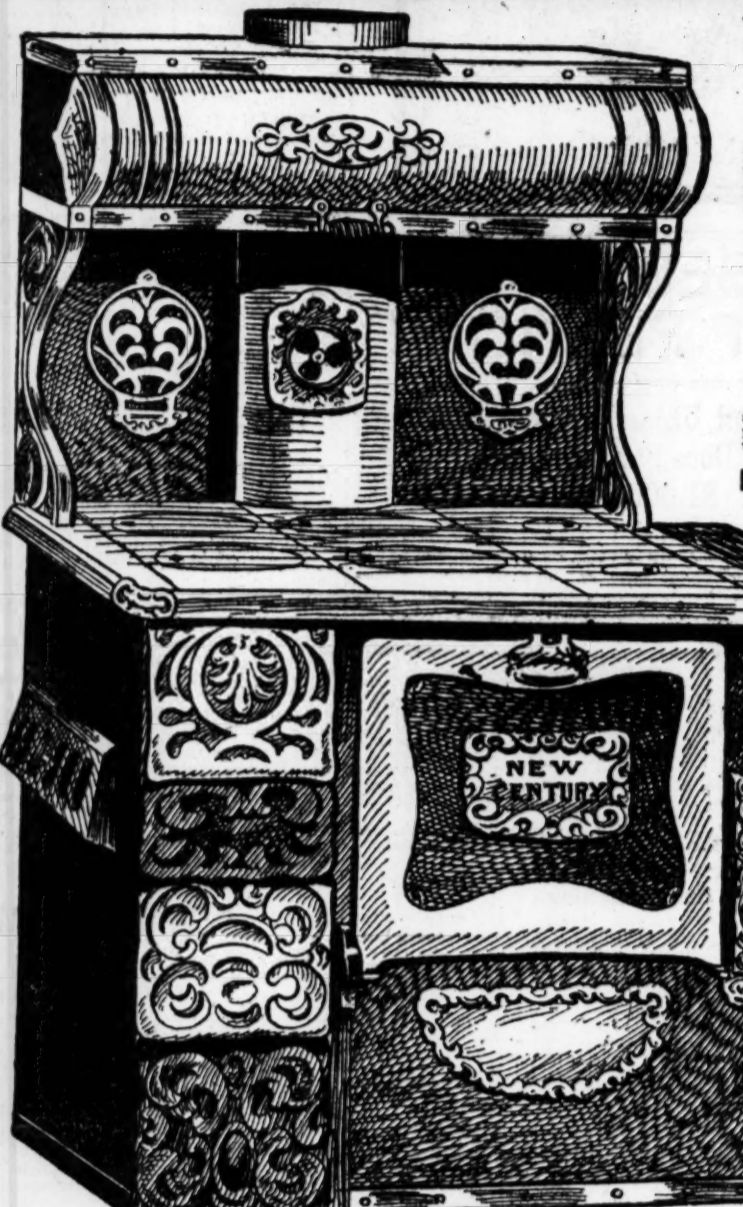
So long as he lived, however, he could
always keep his wife in luxury for he
adored her, and that she reciprocated his
affection is known to all those who visited
their home. Many think that the great
loss which she sustained in the death of
her husband marked the falling of her
sanity. He delighted to see her dressed in
a manner befitting her great beauty
and figure, and her wish was to have
companion, a genuine friend, thoughtful
and considerate for the feeling and com-
fort of others. Had she been less charita-
ble to those in distress she would never
have had to fall back on the generosity
of others.

LEASED HER SON FOR TWENTY YEARS

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 26.—With Justice
of the Peace W. O. Lee and Constable
Brady attesting the transaction last even-
ing, Mrs. Hattie Rummel, 34 years old,
signed papers equivalent to a lease, by
which she surrendered her 8-month-old son
to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt, living in
North Anderson. Following the signatures
to the papers of lease, or contract, Mrs.
Rummel, with tears streaming down her
cheeks, tenderly handed her baby boy,
Clyde Hockman, to Mrs. Hunt, who will be
a foster mother to the child for 20 years,
according to the contract, but it is specified
that the child's name shall not be changed
and that it shall not be adopted by Mr. and
Mrs. Hunt.

They are to have the child as their own
in every sense except in name for a period
of 20 years, and when the lease, or contract,
expires, the boy may return to his mother,
or be at liberty to support her. Mrs. Rum-
mel made an affidavit that the giving away
of her child was because of her inability to
support herself and the child properly. The
same law having been passed here last
month, it is not unusual.

BRING IN
THAT \$1.00
AND TAKE THIS FINE
STEEL
RANGE



That's \$1.00 CASH
All!

For this great big, fine steel range,
just as shown in the picture—and
balance \$1.00 a week until paid for.
It's the greatest bargain you ever
saw at this price.

\$23.25

and the way they're going shows the
people of St. Louis are wide-awake to
the opportunity.

DON'T BUY A RANGE TILL YOU SEE US

We want to show you
this range—want you
to see for yourself
what wonderful values
the Union is putting
forth.

WE ARE
HEADQUARTERS
ON FRANKLIN
AVENUE . . .

For Heating Stoves and Ranges,
showing a greater assortment
than any other two stores on
the street.

See our great line of

CHARTER OAK,
BRIDGE-BEACH
and QUICK MEAL
STEEL RANGES.

LOWEST PRICES!
EASIEST TERMS!

MR. B. EAST, the well-known fur-
niture salesman, is
now connected with "The Union," where he will
be pleased to see his many friends and patrons.

WE CLOSE SATURDAYS AT 6 P. M.

CASH OR
CREDIT

UNION

HOUSE FURNISHING
CO.

FRANKLIN AVE.
AND 8TH ST.
S. E. CORNER

OUT OF THE HIGH-
RENT DISTRICT. NOT IN THE HIGH-
PRICE CLIQUE.

COAL AND COKE.

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY

PROMPT DELIVERY

BARTH-ROSE COAL CO

Both Phones. LACLEDE BLDG.

HOTELS.

The New St. James Hotel
St. Louis, Mo.
Under New Management Refurnished
and renovated throughout.

Market St. Car direct to Union Station
The only American Plan Hotel where you
can get room and board for \$2.00 per
day. Rooms on European plan \$1.00
per day and upward.

P. Shook, Proprietor, 228 South Main St.

\$10.00

For a DUBBER-HAMPDEN
20-year Warranted Gold-
Filled Watch.
Closed or open-face, all
sizes. Watch and Jewelry
Repairing and Remounting
of Diamonds.

Zerweck-Freese Jewelry Co.
502 N. Sixth Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BASEBALL TODAY.

LEAGUE PARK,
2 Games Weather First 2
Permitting. Game at P.M.
ST. LOUIS vs.
PHILADELPHIA.

TODAY! GRAND OPENING OF
LEMP'S PARK CARNIVAL.

NOON TO MIDNIGHT! GIANTIC FREE ATTRACTIONS!
BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATION! FINE MUSIC and DANCING!
15 HIGH-CLASS SHOWS—ALL NEW.
ALL TRANSIT CARS TRANSFER TO PARK.

MOUND CITY AMUSEMENT CO. ADMISSION,
10 CENTS.

THE HOME OF FOLLY
TWO PROLOGUES DAILY

STANDARD

COMMENCING MATINEE
—TODAY—

THE KENTUCKY BELLES

PRESENTING "THE MARRIAGE TRUST" AND
"DOWN WHERE THE BLUE GRASS GROWS."

THE "CHERRY BLOSSOMS" WILL BE THE
MAMMOTH ATTRACTION FOR FAIR WEEK.

THE
BIG BURLESQUE
BOOM

Under the direction of
William Bond
SPECIAL FEATURES
ORIGINAL MUSIC
DARK-EYED SINGERS
FINEST VAUDEVILLE

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

CENTURY THEATER,
TONIGHT

AUGUSTUS PITOU PRESENTS
MR. CHAUNCEY

OLCOTT
TERENCE

IN HIS NEW PRODUCTION, ENTITLED
"THE GIRL I USED TO KNOW"

DRAMATIZED FROM MRS. B. M. CROKER'S NOVEL BY MRS. EDMUND NASH MORGAN.
HEAR OLCOTT'S NEW SONGS:
"MY OWN DEAR IRISH QUEEN" "MY SONNY BOY"
"THE GIRL I USED TO KNOW" "TICK, TACK, TOE"

THE GREATEST OF ALL OLCOTT'S PRODUCTIONS
Reg. Prices, 25c to \$1.50. Special Popular Mat., 25c and 50c, Wednesday Afternoon.

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT—SEATS THURSDAY.
The Theatrical Event of the Year.

Blanche Walsh
"RESURRECTION"

In the Dramatic Triumph of New York, London and Paris, Count Leo Tolstoy's

Dramatized by Bataille and Morton—Direct from its four months' run at
the Victoria Theater, N. Y.; now running at His Majesty's Theater, London,
and at the Odeon Theater, Paris.

STAR CAST! ORIGINAL PRODUCTION!

Handlan's Park You Better Hurry!

PAIN'S LAST WEEK

NEW FIREWORKS SURPRISES NIGHTLY
BEAUTIFUL BALLETS, BIG CIRCUS ACTS,
SUPERB BRILLIANCY.

SPECIAL Every Night Brand New Fireworks Novelties. THURS-
DAY Knights of Columbus display; an EXTRA Pyro-
technical Night. FRIDAY FAIRY CARAVAN, NIGHT
same as given at Manhattan Beach, New York, at his
annual fête, the most expensive series of fireworks won-
ders ever seen in St. Louis. SATURDAY Closing Night,
Big Triple Display of Fireworks.

Greatest Pyro-Spectacle in the World!
DeBaugh and His 20th Century Band. Advanced Seats at Bollman Bros.

HAVLIN'S

The Recognized Family
Theater and the most pop-
ular playhouse in the city;
and at Popular Prices—
15c, 25c, 35c and 50c
Most all car lines in the
city pass the door.

25-CENT
THIS WEEK,
MATINEE
TUESDAY THURSDAY NOTHING HIGHER
HER FIRST FALSE STEP.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.
Sun. Matinee, Oct. 4 (Fair Week)—Special 25c Matinee Wednesday, The James Boys in Missouri

CRAWFORD THEATER
14th and Locust

MATINEE TODAY
Sensational Scenario Production,
"TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS"

A Story of Love, Pathos and Adventure.
NEVA HARRISON AS FAN FAN.
Sunday Matinee, Oct. 4, "EBEN HOLDEN."

IMPERIAL

EVENING PRICES:
15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.
25c—Daily Matinees—25c

**PATRICE AND HER CLEVER
COMPANY IN
DRIVEN-FROM-HOME.**

A Story with a Moral. Pathos, Comedy and Exciting Climaxes.
Beautiful Scenic Production. Patented Sawtooth Scen.

SECURE SEATS
NOW FOR FAIR WEEK—"THE MIDDLEMAN"—AT POPULAR PRICES

GRAND MATINEE TODAY. MATINEES Wednesday, Saturday.
Night Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

B. C. Whitney's Big Singing Party Present
THE MUSICAL TOMFOOLERY,
THE SHOW GIRL
WITH
STELLA MAYHEW
AND 60 OTHERS—60.
NEXT SUNDAY MATINEE—HANLON'S SUPERBA.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC. MONDAY
EVE.

FIRST TIME HERE.
CHARLES FROHMAN
Presents George Fleming's Dramatization
of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel,

**LADY ROSE'S
DAUGHTER**

WITH
FAY DAVIS
and members of his

EMPIRE THEATER COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Regular Prices, \$1.50 to 25c.
Special Wednesday Matinee, \$1.00 to 25c.

ANNUAL FAIR WEEK ATTRACTION
Beginning Sunday, Oct. 4.

**WAY
DOWN
EAST.**

SAME BIG COMPANY.
SAME GREAT PRODUCTION.
RESERVED SEATS THURSDAY.

COLUMBIA
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Beginning Tomorrow, Monday Mat., Sept. 28.

ROSS AND FENTON,
In a Dramatic Burlesque on "Oliver Twist,"
MANNING'S ENTERTAINERS
Humorous Sketch Artists, Giving "A Head
Party."

ST. ONGE BROTHERS,
Great Comedy Quizzes, Just Back From Europe.

HAL GODFREY AND CO.,
"I've Been a Very Bad Boy."

BLACK BRITTONS,
Coon Song Singers and Cake Walkers.

HARRY THOMSON,
"Major of the Bowery."

FRANCELLI AND LEWIS,
High-Class Lyric Artists.

DAN AND DOLLY MANN,
Offering the Rural Comedy, "Mandy Hawken."

HARRISON BROTHERS,
"Candida and Society." First Time.

ELY AND HARVEY,
Presenting the Comedy, "A Funny Mistake."

JESSIE BARNES,
The Sweet Singer of Southern Song.

THE KINODROME,
A Parade at the Zoo.

15c-30c-50c
All Orchestra Seats Reserved, 75c.

DENTISTS.

**EASTERN PAINLESS
DENTISTS.**

815 LOCUST STREET.
FULL SET OF TEETH.....\$5.00
GOLD CROWNS, BR.....\$5.00
PORCELAIN CROWNS.....\$5.00
Free Examination, Extracting and
Cleaning.

No students or hired help—we do our
own work.
Bring this ad and get one gold filling
free.
Be sure you are in the right place.

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS
LEADING DENTISTS.

Established 18 years.
Highest class dental work.
Gold, silver and porcelain
fillings, crowns, bridges, etc.
The most skillful men in the city
located in the city.
Dental X-ray machine.
Dental and Sunday from 10 to 1 P. M.

Boston Steam Dental Rooms

25 N. Broadway, bet. Locust & St. Charles
at First, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 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873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 883rd, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891st, 892nd, 893rd, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902nd, 903rd, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912

FOOTBALL

...GOSSIP OF THE...
ST. LOUIS TEAMS.

GOLF

...MISS ANTHONY...
PLAY FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

PRINCE

ALERT

...TO TRY FOR...
NEW RECORD.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE THREE GOOD TEAMS

Washington, St. Louis University and
C. B. C. Elevers Are About
Evenly Matched

COACHES ARE WELL PLEASED

St. Louis University Greatly Strengthened by Men From the Old
Marion-Sims Team.

Football coaches of St. Louis are wearing brighter countenances this week as a result of the return to school of absentees from various training squads. The players from the gladiators to be picked up at various local camps it is probable that St. Louis will have three evenly matched eleven in the St. Louis University, Washington University and C. B. C. eleven.

St. Louis, with its heavy, brawny medical men in the field, is at last in a position to develop a team that has a chance to beat something more than the high schools. The eleven will get a late start and two weeks of October will shape before it takes part in a match game.

At least six veterans from the medical department of the university, who last year played with Marion-Sims, will be in the line-up. It is true that miserable coaching by Giant Caldwell almost ruined the natural effectiveness of the men, but in Deane's hands they should become useful tools. With the pick of the college academy to fill out, the St. Louis C. coach has the chance of his life to make a winning eleven.

In addition to veterans, a big squad of new recruits will be out for practice and some of them may prove stars. Deane will begin serious work with his eleven at Sportsman's Park Monday afternoon.

Washington, too, has some reason to congratulate itself. It can start the season with a veteran back field, if Tolson can be induced to play. He has been out for practice and the management believes he will be in the game.

The veteran backs who have been at practice are: Arno Krause, quarterback; Tolson, fullback; and Roberts and Smith, halfbacks. With any kind of a line in front of this field something should be stirring.

These men showed to poor advantage last year, with the exception of Roberts. Krause, for example, was good quarterback under Clark in 1931, but went to pieces last year and showed poorly.

Tolson—big, strong, fast and plucky—played like a schoolboy in some of his games.

He was permitted to run high throughout the year, and his punting was never developed. Any preparatory school fullback in the city could out-punt him. Yet Tolson is considered a good man and his work for Central College in 1931 was of high order.

Boynton should be able to get an effective back field out of this combination with a little patience.

For line three, Coach Boynton will have to trust much to the new men who come this week. Castle, who can work effectively at guard or tackle, Walter Krause and Pittman, who are overlight

THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD PRACTICING AT LEAGUE PARK.



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RYAN DESCRIBES HIS METHOD OF PLUNGING

Says No Man Can Be Successful Unless He Makes Betting
His Business as a Banker Does Banking—Started
With \$7500, Has Over \$1,000,000 Now.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—"Bully" John J. Ryan, he of get-rich-quick fame, remembers regrettably by many St. Louis investors, is now talking about man in the East today. His big winnings at the racetrack, his diamonds, his absolutely boisterous and disorderly life are being written about daily.

But that which will interest St. Louis men most is Ryan's declaration that the St. Louis men not lost faith in him yet. He has won in the East. Only one position is it is probable that the newcomers will make good at this position—tackle.

Washington plays its first game next Saturday, when Rose Polytechnic is scheduled for League Park. The Tech men were organized last year, and are reported to have a fair chance.

It will be a light game, fortunately for the local eleven. Any game will be hard, however, for Washington, with an unmade team and the other eleven.

At C. B. C. no game of importance will be played for two weeks, when the McKendree College eleven will appear the purple and gold warriors. Dates are being arranged for games Oct. 3 and 10, but few teams of importance have open schedules at this time.

For line two, Coach Boynton will have to trust much to the new men who come this week. Castle, who can work effectively at guard or tackle, Walter Krause and Pittman, who are overlight

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PRINCE ALERT TO PACE AGAINST HIS OWN RECORD OF 1:57 NEXT FRIDAY

Champion Will Try to Beat His Wonderful Time at Oakley—
Horsemen Do Not Recognize Record Because
He Wore Hopples.

HOW THE PACING RECORD HAS BEEN REDUCED

1920—Driver	2:28	1922—Hil Pointer	2:04
1944—Unknown	2:22	1922—Masco	2:04
1921—Pet	2:21	1923—Flying Jib	2:04
1924—Pet	2:18	1924—Robert J.	2:03
1925—Pochonias	2:17	1924—Robert J.	2:03
1926—Yankin Sam	2:16	1924—Robert J.	2:03
1928—Sweetner	2:16	1926—John R. Gentry	2:04
1929—Sleepy Tom	2:12	1926—John R. Gentry	2:04
1931—Little Brown Jug	2:11	1927—Star Pointer	1:59
1932—Johnston	2:10	1928—Dan Patch	1:58
1933—Johnston	2:08	1928—Dan Patch	1:58
1932—Direct	2:06	1933—Prince Alert	1:57

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26.—Prince Alert, the pacer of mongrel origin that recently took two full seasons from the world's record at the Yonkers track, will endeavor to clip his own record in a trial to be held during the meeting which will be held at the Oakley track this week.

The day named for the trial is Friday, and if the arrangements do not fall through and the weather continues to be right, horse men believe that the record will go still lower.

While the record, because made in hopple, is hardly official, it is looked upon as a wonderful performance.

The year has been one of so much record breaking in light harness affairs that turf men have ceased to be astonished. Last year it would have been thought utterly improbable that any trotter would clip nearly three seconds of the world's record in one attempt, and the idea of Dan Patch's 1:58 being reduced 24 seconds by a 13-year-old "dope" horse would have been scoffed.

The following new harness marks have been made this year:

Pacing—Aug. 9, Brighton Beach, Dan Patch reduced the mark from 1:58 to 1:57. Trotting—July 20, Cleveland, O., Lou Dillon, 2:04. Aug. 9, Lou Dillon, 2:04.

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Prize money for the trial is \$10,000. The day named for the trial is Friday, and if the arrangements do not fall through and the weather continues to be right, horse men believe that the record will go still lower.

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DR. CHAS. A. DUFF'S CURES

Are Satisfactory in Every Case Because They Are Complete and There
Is No Possible Chance of the Disease Ever Returning.

"To cure any disease is to blot out every symptom, restore the patient to perfect health in every way that the disease has affected, so that not a sign will ever recur during life."—Chas. A. Duff, M. D.

There are so many men suffering from Stricture, and the greater number of these victims are not cured by the methods in treating with doctors who know only enough to produce temporary results, or false cures, or worse, in benefiting the sufferer at all.

My Method Insure Every Man
A LIFELONG CURE FOR
Blood Poison, Stricture,
Sexual Decline or "Lost
Manhood," Piles, Rupture,
Hydrocele and Diseases of
the Kidneys, Bladder and
Prostate Gland.

CHAS. A. DUFF, M. D.

ABSORPTION, IRRIGATION AND DIGESTION THE ONLY CURE FOR

STRICTURE MEN.

FUGILISM

GIANT COGHLAN FIGHTS FITZ WEDNESDAY

TURF

GOOD STABLES COME FOR THE FALL RACING

HARNESS

RACES BEGIN AT OAKLEY TODAY

GOSSIP

COGHLAN'S BULK DOESN'T AWE FITZ

He Will Be All the Easier to Hit, Says the One-Time Champion Heavyweight.

MEASUREMENTS OF FITZ AND COGHLAN.

	Fitzsimmons	Coghlan
Height	5 ft. 10 in.	6 ft. 2 in.
Weight	204 lbs.	204 lbs.
Chest, expanded	46 in.	46 in.
Chest, normal	44 in.	44 in.
Waist	34 in.	34 in.
Hips	41 in.	41 in.
Thighs	24 in.	24 in.
Calf	15 in.	15 in.
Ankle	11 in.	11 in.
Right forearm	13 in.	13 in.
Wrist	8 in.	8 in.
Biceps	14 in.	14 in.
Forearm	10 in.	10 in.
Reach	80 in.	80 in.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—"Big" Fitzsimmons, the champion of the world, was mentioned yesterday when Coghlan was mentioned. "Don't know he's big? He'll be all the easier to hit," Coghlan is the fighter whom the former champion will meet in a six-round bout at Philadelphia Sept. 30. He is a giant for fair, and viewed for the first time, looks like an animated telegraph pole. His crest rises 6 feet 2 inches above sea level when he trains on the beach and his reach is such that with outstretched arms he could almost touch both walls of the room of a Harlem flat simultaneously. His reach from tip to tip is 6 feet 8 inches, which is five-twelfths of a foot further than Robert the Red can stretch. In his other dimensions Coghlan is far from having the build of a fighter, and the remark of Fitzsimmons as to the Irishman's size only making him easier to hit is probably correct. Coghlan is entirely unlike Jeffries. He is lean and thin. His chest is comparatively flat and his low expansion of but two inches indicates anything but stamina. Coghlan is called the "Irish Giant." He has to be called something, not having done anything of record. He is under the tuition of James Guider, who says he has a phenomenon in tow. The phenomenon will make his debut under rather unusual conditions. The name of Fitzsimmons is enough to cause his knees to quake. Coghlan has fought before but with such obscure scrappers that the coming engagement may be considered really his first. His hope for a fair showing in the coming fight is that Fitzsimmons' hands will be so hard that he cannot hit or that by means of his tremendous reach, he can prevent the freckled heavyweight from getting near enough to jab him. Coghlan, if he is at all quick with a counter, can make his leads fall short by simply putting out his arm. It is the prevailing opinion that the crafty Fitz will feint him into knots and neutralize all his advantage of reach, and then pound him at leisure. Few have seen Coghlan at work, and reports as to his ability in the boxing line are meager. That he can outfight Fitzsimmons with the gloves nobody here believes. It is thought Fitzsimmons will arrange a match with Corbett if he whips Coghlan.

FIGHT CHAT.

Jack Palmer, the English middle-weight champion, is coming to America whether he wins or loses the Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, whom he is matched to meet. In a recent interview Palmer said: "It is the height of my ambition to visit America. I have heard so much about the country that I would like to see it. I may do something there, but the trip will be mostly for pleasure. I expect to sail in November." Jimmy Guider, the welterweight of New York, who is training Con Coghlan, the Irish giant, for his fight with Bob Fitzsimmons in Philadelphia, is anxious to see on a match with Charley McCrever. Jack Sullivan for any number of rounds at 12 pounds. Guider is in the best of shape and would make either of these men go at a fast clip. Sandy Ferguson, the Chelsea (Mass.) heavyweight, who has been in New York for the past four days, says he is matched with Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight champion. Ferguson says that he has cut out the colored gentry, and from now on will only meet white men in the ring. Billy Roche and his New Jersey lightweight, Charley Seliger, are en route to Frisco, where Seliger will endeavor to get on a match with Jimmy Britt, the San Francisco lightweight. The Jersey man's fight with Joe Gans and his 26-round battle with Rufe Turner at Seattle a few nights ago entitle him to a chance at Britt. Roche will post a forfeit as soon as he reaches Frisco.

STEWARDS TRYING TO BAR J. J. RYAN

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—It was learned from a reliable source here today that the Eastern Jockey Club is making efforts to secure evidence against John J. Ryan, the St. Louis turf pugner, on account of alleged connection with a case of "fixing" in Canada five years ago. The horse was Caroline K. and Judge Carter of Fort Erie, where the race was run, decided that she was a "ringer" and ruled Ryan off. If the evidence is secured Ryan will be barred from eastern tracks. Ryan was barred at New Orleans last winter for the Fort Erie affair.

M'GRAW READY FOR PLAY AGAIN

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26.—John J. McGraw will play baseball again. The doctored leader of the Giants has been rounding to form lately and yesterday made the announcement that he would play regularly with the Giants next season. Either shortstop or second base is the job McGraw will hold down, according to his statement here today. McGraw has been out of the game owing to an injury to his leg in an American League game at Baltimore against Milwaukee last year. The laceration of his leg, which were torn in the collision, were slow to heal, but are now reported restored.

\$1000 FORFEIT FOR MARVIN HART TO BRITT AND SIEGER

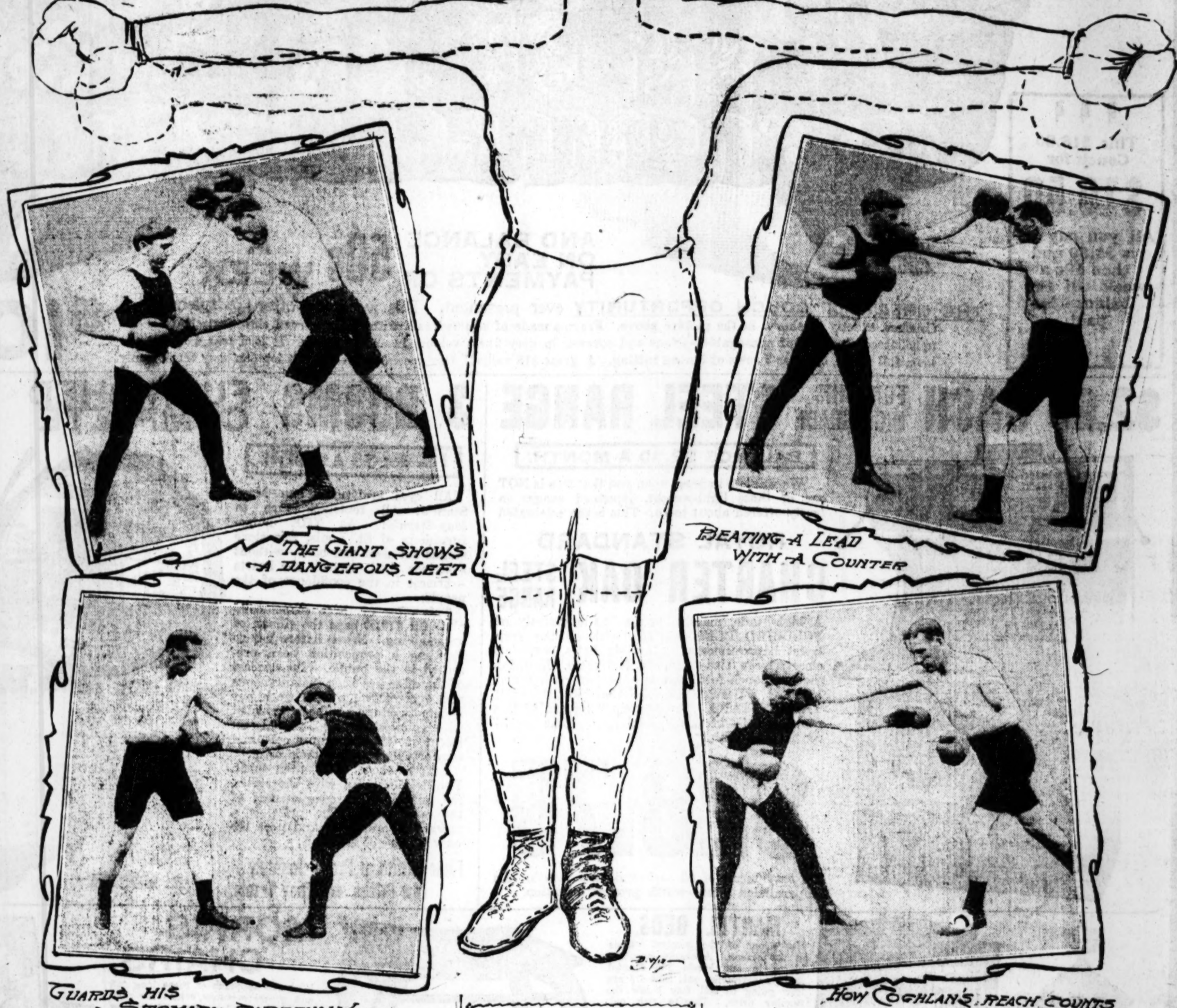
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—To prevent a repetition of the O'Keefe-Britt fiasco of recent memory, the management of the Britt-Sieger match, now being arranged here, has demanded that \$1000 forfeit be made. O'Keefe had a small forfeit posted and tried to meet Britt overseas, by sacrificing the small amount. The heavy sum asked will probably prevent any attempt to take advantage in this manner during the proposed fight. The men, it is reported, will have the money up Monday.

HANLON PICKED TO WHIP YANGER

Frisco Fighter Is a Ten to Eight Favorite Over the Chicago Boy.

COMING BATTLES.
Gus Rubin vs. Kid Carter, Philadelphia, Sept. 27.
Tom Wallace vs. Jerry McCarthy, Salt Lake City, Sept. 28.
Eddie Hanlon vs. Benny Yanger, San Francisco, Sept. 29.
Jack Johnson vs. Hank Griffin, San Francisco, Sept. 29.
Robert Fitzsimmons vs. Cos Coghlan, Philadelphia, Sept. 30.
Brooklyn Tommy Sullivan vs. Kid Herman, Kansas City, Oct. 2.
Jack Monroe vs. Jack McCormack, Philadelphia, Oct. 5.
"Kid" Carter vs. Joe Walcott, Boston, Oct. 7.
Terry McGovern vs. Jimmy Briggs, Boston, Oct. 8.
Terry McGovern vs. Crocker Boyie, Philadelphia, Oct. 12.
Johnny Regan vs. Frankie Neil, San Francisco, Oct. 17.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The "naive" spirit is displaying itself among local fight followers and can be seen in the advance betting on the Yanger-Hanlon prize fight which takes place here next Tuesday night. Local followers of the game have made the San Francisco lad a 10 to 5 favorite, notwithstanding the men fought 20 rounds to a draw when last they met. Up to Saturday, as good as 10 to 7 could be obtained at the various pool rooms here, but a play on Yanger made by a select few who have been watching the Chicago lad work out at Sheehan Tavern, has hammered the figure down a shade. Yanger claimed that in the seventh round of their last match, he injured his hand so that he could not do his best. The reports of the fight by rounds showed that Yanger had the better of the bout up to the eighth and after that went back somewhat. Yanger is older and more experienced than Hanlon and the lesson of the last fight, it is thought by followers of the Chicago man, will give him a better idea of how to get to Hanlon. Yanger himself, and Horis, his manager, are both confident of winning and both are reported to have bet heavily on the result. The biggest attendance since the Corbett-Jeffries contest is expected.



GOOD STABLES FOR FALL RACING

Lamasney, Madden, "Curley" Brown and Others Bring Their Fast Ones to Local Track.

BY R. D. WALSH.
Present indications point to an unusually brilliant season of racing on the local tracks this fall. Many new stables have arrived from the East recently. Most of them are quartered at the Fair Grounds. A large percentage has come from Canada. The Delmar meeting has only five more days to run, after which the Fair Grounds will open and will continue until Nov. 1, when the sport will close for 1930 on the local tracks. Dan Lamasney, one of the best-known turfmen in the country, arrived from Buffalo last week with his entire string. He raced his horses at the recent Kentucky Park meeting with considerable success. A list of horses in his stable includes Silurian, Albulu, Southey, Ink, Allopah, Rene, Reeves, Kenish, Shrew and Prince Hoadley. Lamasney hails from Kansas City. He won the St. Louis Invitational at the Fair Grounds in 1924 with Service, now in the stud at Barney Schreiber's farm. Service was considered one of the best mud performers of his day. Lamasney led the winning owners at the old East St. Louis track the last two winters of racing there. Frankie Jordan rode for Lamasney in those days. Besides Service he had such good ones in his stable as Lilian, Servia, Anomaly and Servitor. Servitor was a very useful thoroughbred and won many a purse for his owner. John E. Madden, the great Kentucky turfman, sent two well-bred 3-year-olds here in charge of Lamasney. Fly Wings, a chestnut filly by Rilmay-Semphore, and Deserter, a bay filly by Order-Kincaid. These two fillies will race in Madden's famous colors, red jacket, white hooves on sleeves and white hoop on cap. The Lamasney colors are red jacket with black sleeves and black cap. "Curley" B. D. Brown, the former well-known starter, also arrived last week from

In the above picture the dotted lines indicate the outline of Fitzsimmons in comparison with Coghlan, the main figure. The smaller cuts show some of Coghlan's fighting positions and illustrate the points which are in his favor.

BILLY BUCK, PHENOMENAL WINNER, STARTS AT OAKLEY PARK TUESDAY

E. E. Smathers' Sensational Trotter, With Nine Victories Out of Ten Tries This Season, Enters the Ohio Stakes.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26.—The last week of the grand circuit trotting will take place at Oakley Park here, beginning tomorrow. The Oakley managers have offered \$50,000 in prizes, and features of the meeting will be exhibitions by Maj. Delmar and Dan Patch. E. E. Smathers has a performer entered in the Ohio stakes, which will be trotted the second day, that has proved the sensation of the year on the circuit. He is Billy Buck, and altogether he has won 15 out of 16 races. This year he has won nine, having been defeated but once, by Hawthorne in the Bonner Memorial. Billy Buck has made up for this by twice defeating his conqueror since that time. Buck has won this season nearly \$30,000 in purses and big money in wagers for his owner, Mr. Smathers. He will be favorite in the Ohio stakes. His fastest mile in competition this year was 2:07 1/2, but horsemen say he has not been pushed, and may develop into a wonder next year. His victories this year are: July 18—Windsor, Ont.: 2:17 class; purse \$200.—Won in 1:13 1/2, 2:12 1/2, 2:15. July 22—Detroit, Mich.: 2:12 class; purse \$200.—Won in 2:08 1/2, 2:14. July 24—Detroit, Mich.: 2:16 class; purse \$1000.—Won in 2:02 1/2, 2:12. July 28—Cleveland, O.: 2:14 class; purse \$2000.—Won in 2:12, 2:10 1/2. Aug. 2—Hialeah, Fla.: 2:12 class; purse \$2000.—Won in 2:09 1/2, 2:11 1/2. Aug. 27—Lexington, Mass.: 2:17 class; purse \$2000.—Won in 2:09 1/2, 2:11 1/2. Sept. 3—Providence, R. I.: 2:14 class; Roger Williams purse of \$10,000.—Won in 2:07 1/2, 2:09 1/2, 2:10. Sept. 10—Hartford, Conn.: 2:08 class; Charles Oakley purse of \$10,000.—Won in 2:07 1/2, 2:09 1/2, 2:10. Moose, a black filly by St. Roque, out of Lettie, and a chestnut colt by St. Roque, out of Queen Ledger, Helen Wren is the mare that Burns developed Jockey Tommy Burns on. Burns had Burns before he became a star jockey. Barney Schreiber wired several of his friends to have a bet on the colt Otto Stifel in a maiden race at Hawthorne last week, but Otto finished among the unplaced. Stifel is the bay colt that Schreiber named in honor of the well-known St. Louis breeder, who was formerly on the turf himself and had one of the strongest stables on the western circuit. This is the second time Mr. Schreiber has bet on the colt, but he seems to be a morning glory. However, it can be said in his favor that he was seriously sick at Little Rock last spring, and it is quite probable that he has not gotten over the effects of that illness. Great Four-Year-Olds May Never Meet. As the racing season advances it becomes more apparent that McChesney and Waterbury will not meet to decide the question of the year-old championship of 1931. The question involved is not whether the East or the West has the best thoroughbred of

I CURE MEN

MY BEST REFERENCE IS, NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNTIL CURED.

DR. NATHANIEL K. KING.
822 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS.

VARICOCELE. I cure this disease without operation or ligature, and under my treatment the congested condition (within ten days) disappears. The parts are restored to their natural condition, vigor and strength and circulation restored.

STRICTURE. I cure stricture without the knife or instrument, by an application which acts directly on the stricture, dissolving the stricture completely by my galvanic-electrical and medical treatment. My treatment is painless and does not interfere with your business duties.

LOSS OF MANY VIGOR. You may be lacking in the power of manhood. If so, I will restore to you the vigor and vigor of vitality, loss of which may be the result of lower drains, excessive use of alcohol, or other causes.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON. It may be in its primary stage, or it may have been hereditary or contracted in early days, thereby being constitutional. I cure all its complications. I stop its progress, eradicate every vestige of poison from the system, and thus without the use of surgery or poisons.

ULCERS AND SKIN DISEASES. I cure all kinds of chronic skin diseases, burning sores or ulcers, skin diseases, such as pimples, eruptions, and eczema, which disappear under my special electric treatment and treatment.

VENERY, BLANDER AND PROSTATIC DISEASES. I cure all prostatic, venereal, gonorrhea, and all other diseases of the bladder and prostate gland, and all other diseases of the bladder and prostate gland, and all other diseases of the bladder and prostate gland.

PRIVATE DISEASES. Newly contracted and chronic cases. I cure all private diseases, including gonorrhea, syphilis, and all other diseases of the bladder and prostate gland, and all other diseases of the bladder and prostate gland.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE. My guarantee to cure is: "I will not take a dollar until you are cured." I make no charge for a friendly talk, or consultation. Come to me in the strictest confidence, and I will give you the best of my knowledge and skill, and I will not take a dollar until you are cured.

DR. NATHANIEL K. KING.
822 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS.
X-Ray Examination Free.

FREE HELP FOR WEAK MEN

"CALTHOS"

Prof. Laborde's Marvelous French Cure for Lost Manhood.

FIVE DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT

Sent Absolutely Free By Sealed Mail, TO ALL SUFFERERS.

NO C.O.D. OR PRESCRIPTION SCHEME.

The only preparation known to science which really cures Lost Manhood is "CALTHOS," the marvelous French remedy discovered by Prof. Jules Laborde. It is contained in this country by The Van Muhl Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a company which occupies a high and honorable place in the world of medicine. It is the only of the kind and most successful remedy in existence, as anyone who is acquainted in that city will testify.

The Van Muhl Company writes all men suffering from Lost Manhood, or any other disease of the system, and receives a free day's treatment. They will prove the wonderful vitality of "CALTHOS." After using it five days the sufferers will find new vigor in their organs, new force in their muscles, new blood in their veins, new confidence, and rapid progress toward the highest health and condition of younger days.

This liberal free offer is extended. There is no extending C.O.D. or prescription scheme connected with it. The five day's treatment is sent by sealed mail to all on request, wrapped in a plain package, and full printed directions accompany the medicine, so that each patient becomes his own doctor and cures himself at home.

It doesn't make any difference what caused the weakness—whether bad habits, poor diet, or excess, or overwork, or business troubles. "CALTHOS" will cure a cure, no matter what the cause. The Van Muhl Company treats all correspondence in perfect confidence. Under no conditions will it make public the names of the thousands who have written testimonials telling of their recovery from weakness, or any other disease of the system, and full printed directions accompany the medicine, so that each patient becomes his own doctor and cures himself at home.

The Van Muhl Company treats all correspondence in perfect confidence. Under no conditions will it make public the names of the thousands who have written testimonials telling of their recovery from weakness, or any other disease of the system, and full printed directions accompany the medicine, so that each patient becomes his own doctor and cures himself at home.

Each day's treatment is sent by sealed mail to all on request, wrapped in a plain package, and full printed directions accompany the medicine, so that each patient becomes his own doctor and cures himself at home.

Send today for the free five day's trial treatment. If it helps you, you can send your name in the full knowledge that it will be sent from all. The "CALTHOS" does not cure weakness, but it cures the cause of weakness, and restores the system to its normal condition.

The Van Muhl Co., 246 B. Largest Importers of Standard Medicines in the United States, Cincinnati, O.

PURPOSE OF THE LEVEE CONVENTION

The Progressive Union Urges That All the States in the Mississippi Valley Take Part in Gathering.

WILL BE HELD NEXT MONTH

Government Will Be Urged to Take Complete Charge of the Levee Work.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—Secretary H. M. Mayo of the New Orleans Progressive Union has written of the coming levee convention, which is to be held in this city, in the following pointed manner: The levee convention which has been called by Charles Scott, president of the Interstate Mississippi River Improvement and Levee Association, will take place in New Orleans Oct. 27, and bids fair to be one of the most important gatherings of its character ever held in the Mississippi valley, and it is probable that the results of this convention will be far-reaching and undoubtedly beneficial to the interests both of property and life of the great Mississippi valley.

For upwards of 150 years the levee situation has existed to a greater or lesser extent. The necessity for permanent bulwarks to stay the restless waters of the Mississippi during the flood period was apparent in the very year following the inundation of the city of New Orleans, when the little village was almost swept from the banks of the river by the floods which threatened the interests of the new colony. Levees were at once constructed surrounding the town, and this work practically represented the inception of the magnificent chain of embankments which serve so effectively to protect the agricultural interests and the vast property values which lie in perfect security behind the levees.

The expense incident to the construction of the levee system slowly assumed, and at last reached great proportions, so much so that the taxes levied upon the land owners or upon the dwellers in the alluvial places subject to overflow became such as to be a severe drain upon the individual and upon the states themselves. Those were forced to these large expenditures for levee building and repair and were compelled to divert large sums of money from public improvements and the extension of school systems so urgently needed by the several states, and demanded by the residents thereof in order to keep abreast of their sister communities in the march towards present-day civilization.

Levee System

Frequently Damaged.

Up to the year 1882 the levee system, while comparatively good, was frequently badly damaged by crevasses and the consequent sweeping away of many miles of embankments. The periodical floods of the Mississippi gave birth annually to fear and anxiety that the levees would break, and of the partial or complete annihilation of property if an important crevasse should occur. At times almost the entire sugar and rice sections of Louisiana and the cotton delta of the Mississippi would be inundated, and the growing crops destroyed for the entire season. Frequently the damage would reach millions of dollars, and often bankruptcy stared the planter in the face, as a result of the conditions suggested, and this in spite of almost superhuman exertions and expenditure of brain and money during the annual and discouraging fights made against the threatening disaster.

Since the year mentioned the levee situation has continually improved, and although the record established in 1897 was exceeded considerably by that of 1903, yet this last year, in spite of an unprecedented flood level, less damage was done and less anxiety was felt than in all the history of severe stages of the big river. The best recent proof of the efficacy of the levee system, and the fact that the river may be kept within bounds and comparatively innocuous by a proper system, and a system which can be maintained, provided the necessary funds are there for levee construction and protection.

The severe and constant strain upon the resources of the levee states for the maintenance of the levee system has undeniably retarded their development, and the burden imposed upon these states is undoubtedly a burden which the entire Mississippi valley and the people of the United States are jointly interested in relieving.

Mississippi and Arkansas contribute but very little to the high stage of the Mississippi river, while Louisiana contributes nothing at all, its drainage being altogether away from the big river. It is into the great repositories along the coast in Y. I. in spite of these facts, it must be considered that the entire drainage of 25 states and territories dumped into the Mississippi at different points must threaten and frequently overwhelm the bulwarks maintained and rebuilt in times of disaster by the people of the individual states mentioned.

Why the Nation Should Help
The injustice of this proceeding should at once appeal to the American citizen, and should elicit his sympathy and support in the attempt which will be made by the United States government to assume complete and permanent control of the levee system of the United States. While it is true that the nation government has, of late years, taken a decided interest in the hydraulics of the Mississippi river, and has expended considerable sums of money in preserving its channel, frequently building and maintaining levees, the work so far has been a very small proportion of the responsibility and expense incident to a complete control of the situation.

The levee convention which will take place in New Orleans on the date mentioned should receive the support of every newspaper in the United States and every citizen should be behind the men who have the project in hand in the fight they will make to place the matter before the proper authorities, and to secure for their people the protection which only the national government can give under existing circumstances.

New Orleans is not one whit more interested in the levee situation than is the individual in the river towns or the farmer who earns his bread by cultivating the lands subject to overflow. In the maintenance of the levee system the prosperity of the most fertile section of the United States is involved, and it seems but fair that the struggle they have been waging and winning for 100 years entitles them to every consideration at the hands of the United States government and in the gift of the people of the United States, at least two-thirds of whom have involuntarily or unconsciously contributed to the existing situation.

Combination.

From the Judge.
"Hear! Hear!" The sounds came from off shore, and the landmen turned their eyes to sea. They beheld a low, red-rail ship, with two masts, and a single funnel, sailing through the water. It was a small boat, and it was not long before it was seen that it was a tugboat. The tugboat was small, and it was not long before it was seen that it was a tugboat. The tugboat was small, and it was not long before it was seen that it was a tugboat.



This \$18.00 Couch for
\$10.50

All you pay us is \$1.50 and then 50c a week till the balance is paid.

AND BALANCE ON EASY PAYMENTS OF **50c** A WEEK

THE GREATEST COUCH OPPORTUNITY ever presented. This week we offer 150 splendid Couches, exactly as shown in the picture above. Frames made of selected oak, with richly carved claw feet; body is upholstered on a bed of nonsagable springs and covered in very finest velours in choice colors. It is 6 feet 4 inches long, full width, and has 7 rows of button tufting. A great \$18 value!! Our special price for this lot (on easy terms) only..

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD HERE...

\$10.50

\$2.00 CASH FOR THIS HIGH-GRADE STEEL RANGE



BALANCE \$2.00 A MONTH.

We want to impress upon you that this is NOT one of those light-weight, japanned ranges so freely offered about town. This is the celebrated

ROYAL STANDARD CHARTER OAK STEEL RANGE

A high-grade, massive range—made entirely of POLISHED BLUE STEEL, with all the very latest improvements. Has six holes, warming closet, large size oven, duplex grate, drop tea shelves, punch feed, and is a perfect cooker and baker. FIREBACKS GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS. The factory list price of this range is \$45—in this Special Range Sale we offer them to you at

\$28.75

On easy terms of \$2 cash and \$2 a month. An unparalleled offer—worth prompt attention.

3 ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR \$79.00

TERMS: \$5 A MONTH.

All eyes are turned on May-Stern's! All footsteps turn to May-Stern's! As THE home-furnishers of St. Louis, this store stands out clear and bold—without a serious rival—nearest the hearts—firmest in the confidence of the people.

This offer of three rooms complete for \$79.00 caps the climax of value-giving. Never before has so startling a proposition been presented to the public. The success of the offer has been instantaneous and overwhelming. All week our mammoth store has been crowded with couples—young and old—all intent on furnishing up a cozy and comfortable home of their own.

Let us show YOU this outfit. You'll be pleased with the styles, the qualities, the completeness of the assortment. The price is a marvel of lowness. And note the easy terms—\$5 a month!

Finer Outfits at Proportionately Low Prices and Easy Terms.



\$79
TERMS
\$5
A MONTH

\$79
TERMS
\$5
A MONTH



SOFT COAL HEATERS.

The largest and finest line ever shown in St. Louis—all styles, all sizes, all dependable makes—a grand showing. See those like cut which we offer at

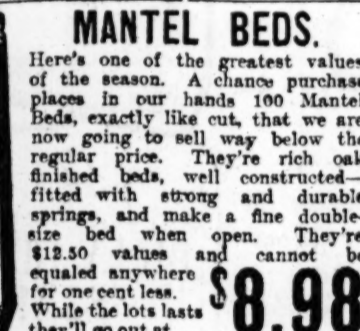
\$3.98



PARLOR SUITS.

It's mighty seldom indeed that you're offered a handsome 5-piece Parlor Suit, like this, for \$17.50. The suit consists of sofa, one arm chair, two reception chairs and patent rocker—nicely carved mahogany frames, covered in rich damask—and well worth \$28—that's what we offer you this week—cash or credit.....

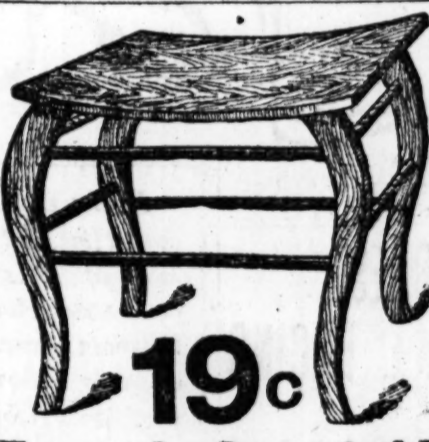
\$17.50



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It's mighty seldom indeed that you're offered a handsome 5-piece Parlor Suit, like this, for \$17.50. The suit consists of sofa, one arm chair, two reception chairs and patent rocker—nicely carved mahogany frames, covered in rich damask—and well worth \$28—that's what we offer you this week—cash or credit.....

\$17.50



Extra! Special!

1000 INDIA STOOLS

Exactly like cut—in mahogany finish, with bent wood seat, strongly constructed through out. We have at different times offered some astounding special values that have been the talk of the whole town—but here's one that beats them all. Monday and as much longer as the lot lasts—yours for.....

19c

MORRIS CHAIRS.

With the approach of these long fall and winter evenings comes the need of comfortable lounging and reading chairs. Get a Morris Chair if you want real comfort. Here's one with solid oak frame, detachable cushions, covered with good velours—the best chair you ever saw at \$4.50—special price for this week only—

\$4.75

COOK STOVES.

Here's Grand Value For You! Special lot of four-hole cook stoves—like cut—well constructed—good bakers—the identical stove that others sell at \$9.50—will go this week, cash or credit, at the money-saving price of.....

\$6.90



HARD COAL BASE BURNERS.

Stoves—exactly like cut—with rich nickel trimmings—every one guaranteed perfect—as good a stove as can possibly be produced—worth \$25. Special this week, cash or credit.....

\$18.75



EXTENSION TABLES.

Six feet long—extremely well made—strong, turned legs—round top, just what so many housewives want—a value far beyond the ordinary—see those we offer this week, cash or credit for.....

\$5.75

"THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY."

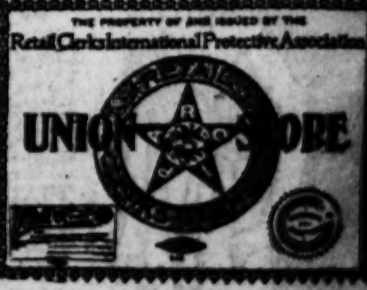
CASH OR CREDIT

S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Olive Sts.

CASH OR CREDIT

ROOM-SIZE RUGS. We will have a few more of these \$11.50 Rugs at.....

\$11.50



NOTICE.

This store closes every day, Saturdays included, at 6 o'clock.

DEERFOOT BARCLAY BELIEVES HIS NAME

Goes to Sleep in Left Guard and Falls Down While the Ball Sails Merrily On.

PHILLIES WIN ALL THE WAY

McFarland's Curves Are No Mystery and the Men Behind Him Play Listlessly.

Lambasting of the curves of Mr. McFarland and weak batting by the Cardinals resulted in a defeat for St. Louis at League Park yesterday afternoon, Philadelphia serving up the punishment. The score of 1 to 2 was a mere incident, Philadelphia having the contest at the mercy throughout. The Cardinals moved about like men in a dream. Once Barclay was unable to awaken at the right moment and fell down while an easy fly soared over the space where he had stood. The Cardinals made but one error of commission, but if they omitted to make others it was only because they did not try very hard to get near dangerous drives.

The game was a listless exhibition through which the 600 fans present sat, numbed by the awful force of indifference. The Quakers batted the ball merrily and laughed and cracked jokes at the expense of the Cardinals, but the merriment was out of place in the prevailing atmosphere of gloom.

The Cardinals acted like the little girl that could sing but wouldn't, only there was no one to make the St. Louis bunch go through their paces. Sparks was hit, but scarcely and St. Louis scored only in the eighth round after the game was hopelessly in possession of Philadelphia. Farrell and Dunleavy singled and Smoot drew a pass.

Smoot was forced out by Burke's safe drive and Farrell was out by the aggressive efforts of Philadelphia. In the second two doubles, Dunleavy got a lead of three by the third inning. In the third a pass to Sparks, Thomas singled, Gleason's sacrifice and another safety by Barry, netted two more runs. The finishing touches to the victory were added in the seventh. In this round Dunleavy started out with a free pass and himself caught napping by a throw of McFarland. Dunleavy tried to try for second, but Ryan's throw nipped him. Hulsitt and both batted singles, Sparks tied to Harry, but Thomas laid down a safe hunt, hitting the bags.

Dunleavy sent up a sparker to left field that sent the three men across the plate and left the batter on third. Volterton's subsequent single scored another before the side quit. The score:

	ST. LOUIS	PHILADELPHIA
Farrell 2b	1	1
Dunleavy rf	1	1
Smoot c	0	1
Sparks lf	0	1
Barclay 1b	0	1
Thomas 3b	0	1
Hulsitt 2b	0	1
O'Neill c	0	1
McFarland p	0	1
Volterton 1b	0	1
Harry 2b	0	1
Sparks lf	0	1
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HIRE-MALE

Wanted—For Linen.
Sewing machine,
experienced leader and
N. Broadway.
On plain dress.
1702 S. 14th st.
BROOKERS WANTED—AT
T. J. Kelly, Dressing
Office, 40 Milwaukee st.

BROOKERS WANTED—ALL
and Taylor w/rt. quarry-
\$2.25 per day. Bam-
C. C. (1)

BROOKERS WANTED—AT
Ford, Park St. quarry-
office. Call on Bam-
C. C. (1)

Quartermen and labor-
quarry at Virginia and
Quarrymen and labor-
quarry at Virginia and
BROOKERS WANTED—A
at Union street quarry-
\$5 per day. Bamdick-
C. C. (1)

WANTED—40 rock breakers or
Shelan. (1)
Clear salesmen; experi-
enced. Emanuel Co., Bix-
C. C. (96)

Experienced dress goods
and ripston dressing pre-
ferred.
Will sell first-class nursery
trees and shrubs on com-
mission terms to G. L. Knight.
C. C. (8)

Sawyer and shaper mas-
ter. George st. (1)

WANTED—A shipping clerk;
must be able to handle
freight bills, etc. N. E.
General help, finishing
lakers, burnishers and
shoe fitters. Shoe Par-
ade, 11th and
C. C. (1)

Channel turners, top
and bottom. Scud-
4828 Wayne. (1)

Vine shoelaces Monday
evening of Grand. O.

NON—Experienced man
w/rt. to lay down chain
on shoe factory. No ad-
vice. (1)

Experienced help in
this shoes. Tennessean
C. C. (1)

Steel and edge im-
proving to rubbing
on McKay work. The
Grand at Wash. (1)

Experienced shoemak-
ing girls to learn shoe-
making. C. C. Union Pa-
cific. (1)

Boys' clothing; no
Franklin st.; by mail;
study by sample; cir-
culars sent free. Corvett
2-2cent stamps. Chy-
clopp, Incorporated. Mo-
nroe. (96)

Shoelaces, \$2.25 per
doz Kearny. (1)

O-shoe cutters on
lasts also trimming cut-
tress. Freeman Bros. Shoe
factory, Locust st. (1)

g. etc., thoroughly
trained; night, 54. Out-
C. C. (1)

Sarah and North
Davis Contracting
C. C. (1)

Standard Stamping Co.
resident of St. Louis as
also two traveling al-
ternate agent, references
and Hartman Co., P. R.
C. C. (1)

GENSE—10-page pam-
phlet issued by examining
free to any person de-
siring to know general li-
telligence. George J. Zyl-
C. C. St. Louis Mo. (96)

Stamps, steam drillers,
cutters. Steele's quarry.
C. C. (1)

Large manufacturing
amateurs. Ad. R. 154.
(8)

D-good stenographer
available. Ad. R. 154.
(8)

HELP WANTED—MALE

14 Words, 10c.
Business Concurrence, 10 Cents a Week.
PERSONS WANTED—To make up stove pipe. 1211
O'Fallon st.

TINNER WANTED—Tinner and helper. E.
F. Fisher. C. C. (9)

TINNER WANTED—Call
Eaton st.

TINER WANTED—A good tinner. 3533 S. 2nd
terrace. C. C. (1)

TOOLSMEN WANTED—Must be acquainted
with shoe-making machinery. See Tool Tool Co.
1100 Olive st. C. C. (1)

TRIMMERS WANTED—Hed trimmer and brusher.
LaPratte Shave Co. 11th and Washington st.

UNPOLISHED WANTED—Call at Union Dental
office. Call on C. C. (1)

UNPOLISHED WANTED—Steady work and good
pay. G. H. Brewer, Sheppard, La. (9)

UNPOLISHED WANTED—Glass class. Grand
Avenue Hotel. C. C. (1)

UNPOLISHED WANTED—Two Apply at 708
N. State st. Monday morning.

UNPOLISHED WANTED—Skilled men on
machines and tools. Must be experienced in leather
and fabric steady work ready, starting expe-
rience call on C. C. (1)

WANT TO JOBS His multi-order home suit, fore-
ward? 110 N. 2nd, suite 11.

WANTED—Woodworking machine hand; an
all-around competent worker in millinery, leather
and fabrics steady work ready, starting expe-
rience call on C. C. (1)

WANTED—Men to learn telegraphy; best school
in the city for railway and commercial work;
individual instruction; guaranteed position
and position when competent; open day
night. Lloyd Railroad Telegraph School, 1233
Pine st.

WANTED—Men for interurban railway who will
travel. Address The T. O. &
C. R. Ry. Co. 111 Opera House.

WANTED—Vocal clerks and letter carriers; 5000
appealing last year; salary paid to those
eliminated; none to fill class; the company has
the creditable giving full particulars. Nat'l Corre-
spondent frame, Washington, D. C.

Wanted—Good Watchmakers.
Good positions, steady work; only
1st-class experienced men wanted.
MERMOD & JACCARDS,
Broadway and Locust.

WHY NOT try our nation's experience
against so fraud, samples, instructions, etc. Ho-
rigan & Co., Springfield, O.

WIRE WORKERS—English-American and
commercial wire workers. 115 Clackey st. Co-
lumbus and Poplar, 3d floor.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To be useful in
printing office. Ad. 34 West Third.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Young white man
to take store; must be experienced as porter. Ad.
Franklin st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—About 18 years of age
for general office work; answer in own hand
marked "J. M." Post Office Box 100.

YOUNG MEN GRADUATES OF GRAM-
MAR SCHOOL CAN GET A CHANCE
TO LEARN THE WHOLESALE BUSI-
NESS WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST
JOBGING HOUSES IN THE WEST IF
WILLING TO WORK HARD AND EFFICIENTLY.
WE WILL FILL 10 POSITIONS IN
FORE OUT. 1. STATE AGE AND
DATE YOU GRADUATED, ALSO
FATHER'S NAME AND HIS OCCUPA-
TION. E. F. 154, POST-DIST. (7)

All diseases skillfully treated; medicines furnished;
recital lectures and private medicine applied.
17 Market St. Dispensary, 14th and Market. (6)

ANY PERSON FROM DISCOUNT TO 70 cents can be insured
in good manner. The Commercial Life Company has
never failed to pay its claims according to con-
tract. E. F. 154, POST-DIST. (8)

30 WEEKLY and traveling expenses paid sal-
emen to sell goods to grocery dealers; experience
unnecessary. Purvis Co., Culver. (8)

MOUND CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE
TWO ENTIRE FLOORS WASHINGTON MAR-
KETS BLDG.
1401-1403 Washington st.

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL
Full term opened Sept. 1; thorough instruction;
bookkeeping; shorthand and all accounts
brushed over; call on teachers and students.

[illegible]

"As for 'Dickory Dock',
In the hour named the writer's mistaken;
For 'tis **TWO** or about
When the Want Ads pass out
On their mission to cheer and awaken."

A PLEASANT THOUGHT.

During last month the Want Columns of the Post-Dispatch found ment for 17,914 men, women, and children.

HOUSEMAN WANTED—A good houseman. E. A.

me for right party; German preferred.
48, Post-Dispatch. Ad. (7)

not be excelled; write for our plan and booklet; it's free for the asking. American Exchange, 431-488 Water st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOU shave yourself, send 10 cents in silver and receive as an advertisement something you

MAN WANTED—To work in stable

WANTED: One who can sell phones
also boy who worked at trade before.
L 78, Post-Dispatch.

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DRERS WANTED—At St. Louis Lead and Oil
Cos. Sublette and Manchester rd.: good wages.

LABORERS WANTED—A few good laborers at Kalb and Gever, St. Louis Architectural Co.

LABORERS WANTED—20 laborers on Marcus and
ton; \$2.25 per day. L. Kennah & Son.

REPS WANTED—At Blackmer & Post Pipe works, Arsenal st. and Oak Hill Ry. Take

LABORERS WANTED—Four handy laborers for
ing floor. 421 S. 6th st.

HELPERS WANTED—For conduit work, at 20th
av., Rochester, N. Y.

WORKERS WANTED—Colored. Apply
Bureau and Kosciuszko sts. (8)

MAN WANTED—Writing good business
21 to 30; light outside work. Ad. R

MANAGERS WANTED—To travel as agents; references required; for part time. **Spence, Finlay, Dunn Co.,** 3301 Market St.

MAN WANTED—Bright young man

HELPERS WANTED—Laborers at the foot of
y st. Union Electric Light and Power Co. (3)

TELEPHONE CO.—**LABORERS WANTED**—Laborers to work around the state capital. **MAN WANTED**—Bright young man.

MANAGER WANTED—A man of business and good habits to manage branch local manufacturing house; cash on

of Southern White Lead Works, Mfg. Co. 121 W. 4th St. New York City, N.Y.

THE BOARD

Furnished rooms; good Lafayette park; references; (1)

Furnished room in private; board convenient. (2)

Very furnished room with furniture; references; wife or two (3)

Front room, suitable for board, \$15 a month each; table; all modern conveniences. (4)

Furnished rooms with conveniences; furnished front and back front room with all localities. (5)

Second story room with table board. (6)

Furnished rooms, suitable furnished, with board. (7)

Furnished 2d story room furnished. (8)

2 first-class rooms and of bath; terms reasonable; furnished front and back front and connecting suitable for three, board (9)

Shiny corner, between excellent; gentlemen preferred. (10)

Second-story room with board; also meals without. (11)

Furnished rooms; good references required. (12)

Favorable room with 2 or 3 gentlemen, private house. Ad. R 141, P. 20. (13)

Nice furnished front room to lady employed. (14)

Large, nicely furnished convs., in strictly gentlemen or couple and best-Dispatch. (15)

Bed suite of rooms; ladies; room widow's home; Post-Dispatch. (16)

2 ladies; west of Taylor-Dispatch. (17)

Third story room; every table; references; comfortable. Ad. R. 13, Post-Dispatch. (18)

Rooms; modern; excellent; references; 255 and Post-Dispatch. (19)

STREET—By widow lady, third board in small adjacent. Ad. R. 100, Post-Dispatch. (20)

Private family living it house will rent furnished and furnish the best of management; references; Ad. Post-Dispatch. (21)

Applies to board and room; room preferred; 3 rates exchanged. Ad. G (22)

Nicely furnished room suitable for single gentleman-Dispatch. (23)

One or two handsomely furnished rooms with private family private family on Grand; man and wife M. 144, Post-Dispatch. (24)

Hotel formerly on Sheraton; second room, remodeled board, steam heat. (25)

Rooms; board if desired; house. Ad. M 30, P. D. (26)

Neat room with board; young men of couple. (27)

Ch. (28)

Calahan; to gentlemen suite of two elegantly furnished, southern exposure; or separate; in turned corner detached house; table, screens and awnings; cooking, laundry, bath, and shower; half block to 138, Post-Dispatch. (29)

Old owning home on young men boarders; southern table. Ad. (30)

2, reduced private furnished, custom furnished; references; Ad. (31)

Germania Park, elegant for 2 or 3 families; and World's Fair. Ad. (32)

Room in private family; continuous; no children; very pleasant if occupied. (33)

10 minutes walk from M. 14, 144, Post-Dispatch. (34)

Room; raised southern gentlemen; references; good bath; 5000 West. (35)

Room, with or without; references; to University. Chas. Ad. W. 119. (36)

Furnished room and board; references. (37)

Front room; good board; references. (38)

Furnished rooms with table. (39)

Nicely furnished from 1st floor; with bath; references; private. (40)

2nd room with board; references; near 3 car. (41)

Room, with or without 2 or 3 guests. (42)

Furnished rooms with board. (43)

Room and board, convenient. (44)

N.—Furnished from in family. (45)

2 large front room; board; no children. (46)

Front room with bath; gentlemen preferred. (47)

Nicely furnished, western front room with bath. (48)

Laboratory room and board, 2nd floor. (49)

2nd room; floor; 2nd floor; 2nd floor; 2nd floor. (50)

Elegantly furnished accommodations in Calahan. (51)

Furnished front room; references; bath; furnished if desired; private. (52)

Nicely furnished. (53)

N.—Nicely furnished rooms reasonable. (54)

2nd room with board; references; 2nd room with board; references; 2nd room with board; references. (55)

Nicely furnished front room with or without board; references; 2nd room with board; references. (56)

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2nd room with board; references; 2nd room with board; references. (100)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE

[illegible]

STOVES—For sale, 1 first-class range with more heater; cheap. 2821 Dickson, st.

STOVES—For sale. Matco's range. Quick Ma-

[illegible]

The best white cotton tops in the city, \$1.00 and up; cot mattresses, 75c; upholstering and

should not fail to attend our big sale of home-made goods, consisting of pure woolen and cotton goods, including rug and carpets, lace curtains, portieres, and many other goods, all at bargain prices. We have a large stock of home-made goods on a small, everything made good, and we are sure you will find our furniture home. Everything sold at cash. Goods.

LANGAN STEWART
1115 13th St. N. W.

RUGS AND CARPETS

To be sold at private sale, a large stock of home-made goods, including rug and carpets, lace curtains, portieres, and many other goods, all at bargain prices. We have a large stock of home-made goods on a small, everything made good, and we are sure you will find our furniture home. Everything sold at cash. Goods.

LANGAN STEWART
1115 13th St. N. W.

\$1.00 DOWN

Will start you in fitting up a new home. Make your first payment \$1.00 down, and we will give you a new home. Make your first payment \$1.00 down, and we will give you a new home.

Don't forget the number, 728 Franklin St.

Furniture Bargains—7 Rooms
High-grade, new, low prices—see
our window display

SUNDAY

POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1903.

WAGA-ZONE

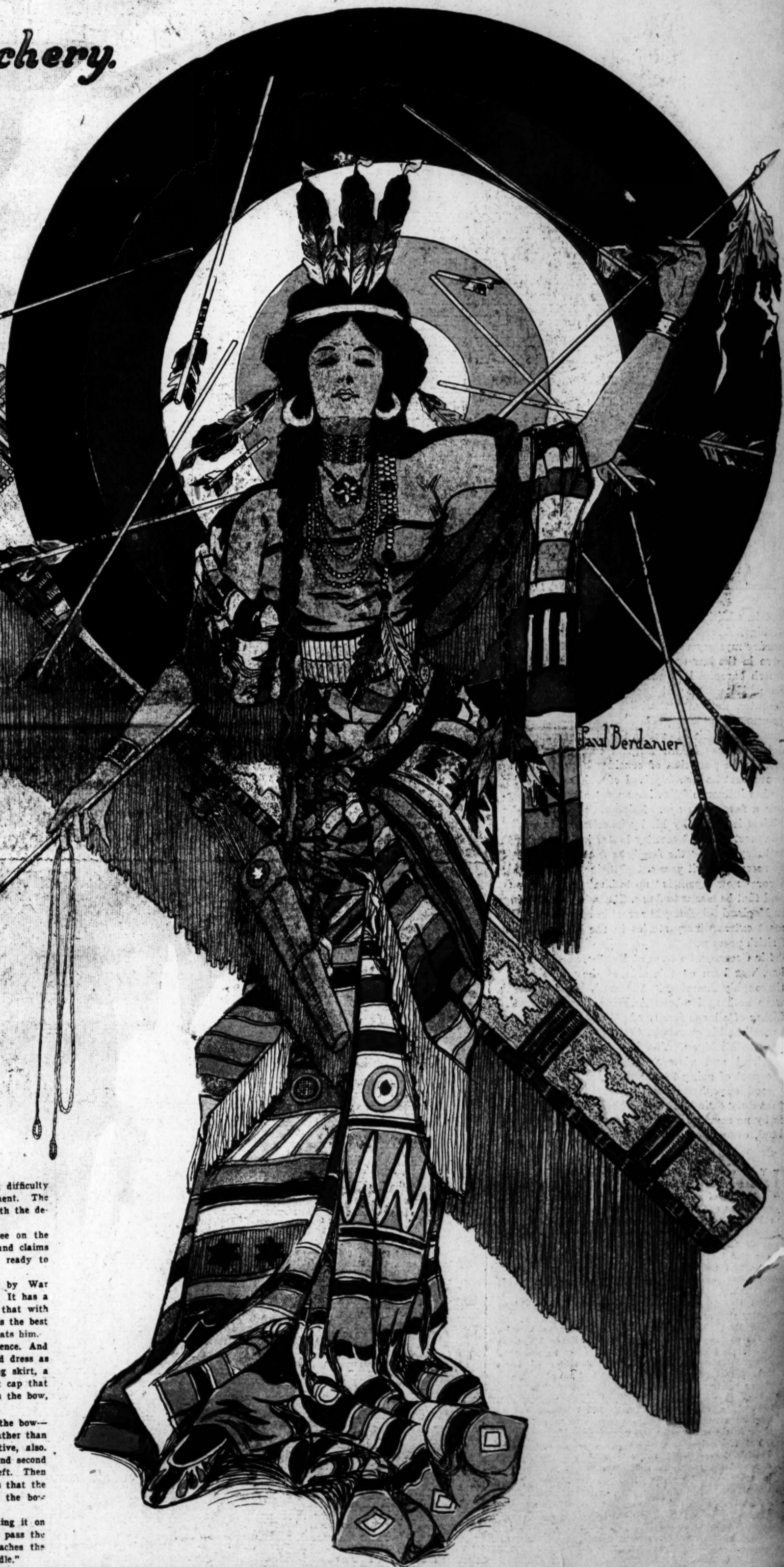
A New Fall Pastime. St. Louis Girls Learning Archery.



MISS MILDRED MOORE.



"WAR EAGLE."



ST. LOUIS society girls have a new autumn pastime. They have revived the ancient game of archery. Under the tutelage of a real Indian archer expert, they are rapidly becoming proficient at the game of which Robin Hood was master.

In the suburbs, where spreading lawns are the rule, interest in the revival of the pastime has been most marked. An archery club has been formed at Webster groves by Miss Josephine Moore, daughter of Dr. J. Harvey Moore.

The discovery that War Eagle, a full-blooded Indian living in St. Louis, was a skilled archer, led to the formation of the Webster Groves club, which was the first one. Miss Moore, who made the discovery, interested a few of her girl friends and they began taking instructions from War Eagle, and the number who are anxious to become skilled with the bow and arrow has been constantly increasing. Other clubs have been formed in the city and suburbs.

The big red, white, gold and blue targets have made their appearance on many lawns. Development of individual and club proficiency is expected to result in archery tournaments being a feature of amateur sports at the World's Fair.

Thirty-five or forty years ago archery was the fashionable pastime and on lawns and in gardens and on public commons throughout the country could be seen the ornamental discs of oilcloth-covered straw, enameled in red, white and blue, which were used as targets. Its revival in St. Louis, particularly in view of the approach of the World's Fair, is expected to lead to its revival all over the country. It may become more popular than it was before, as all sorts of outdoor pastimes enjoy greater favor than they did 40 years ago.

More clubs would be in operation if it were not that difficulty is experienced in getting bows, arrows and other equipment. The sporting goods houses have not been able to keep pace with the demand for the supplies.

War Eagle is a Chickasaw. He was born in a tepee on the Maine coast. He holds medals won in archery contests and claims the championship of America and announces that he is ready to measure prowess with the bow with all comers.

The best bows come from England. One used by War Eagle requires a hundred-pound pull to work it properly. It has a carrying distance of 100 to 125 yards. War Eagle says that with a short buffalo bow, to be used on horseback, the Indian is the best archer in the world, but aside from that the white man beats him.

"To become expert," he says, "young women need patience. And the teacher needs patience, too. The young woman should dress as freely as an Indian. She should have a short, easy-fitting skirt, a light, free waist, stout shoes and leggings. A light peak cap that will shade her eyes and not a hat that will interfere with the bow, is the best head dress."

"Most persons accept the English position in drawing the bow—that is, the bow is kept fairly well in front of the body rather than at the side. It is rather a prettier position, and effective, also. Then the arrow is drawn from the quiver with the first and second fingers of the right hand, while the bow is held with the left. Then the touch of the thumb on the butt of the arrow indicates that the feathers are in such a position that they will slide over the bow when they are shot and not be touched by it."

"Then pass the tip of the arrow across the bow, resting it on the left hand, which grasps the bow at the center. Then pass the arrow beneath the string, so that when the butt end reaches the string the arrow fits just as though I were threading a needle."

A Michigan Farmer Becomes an

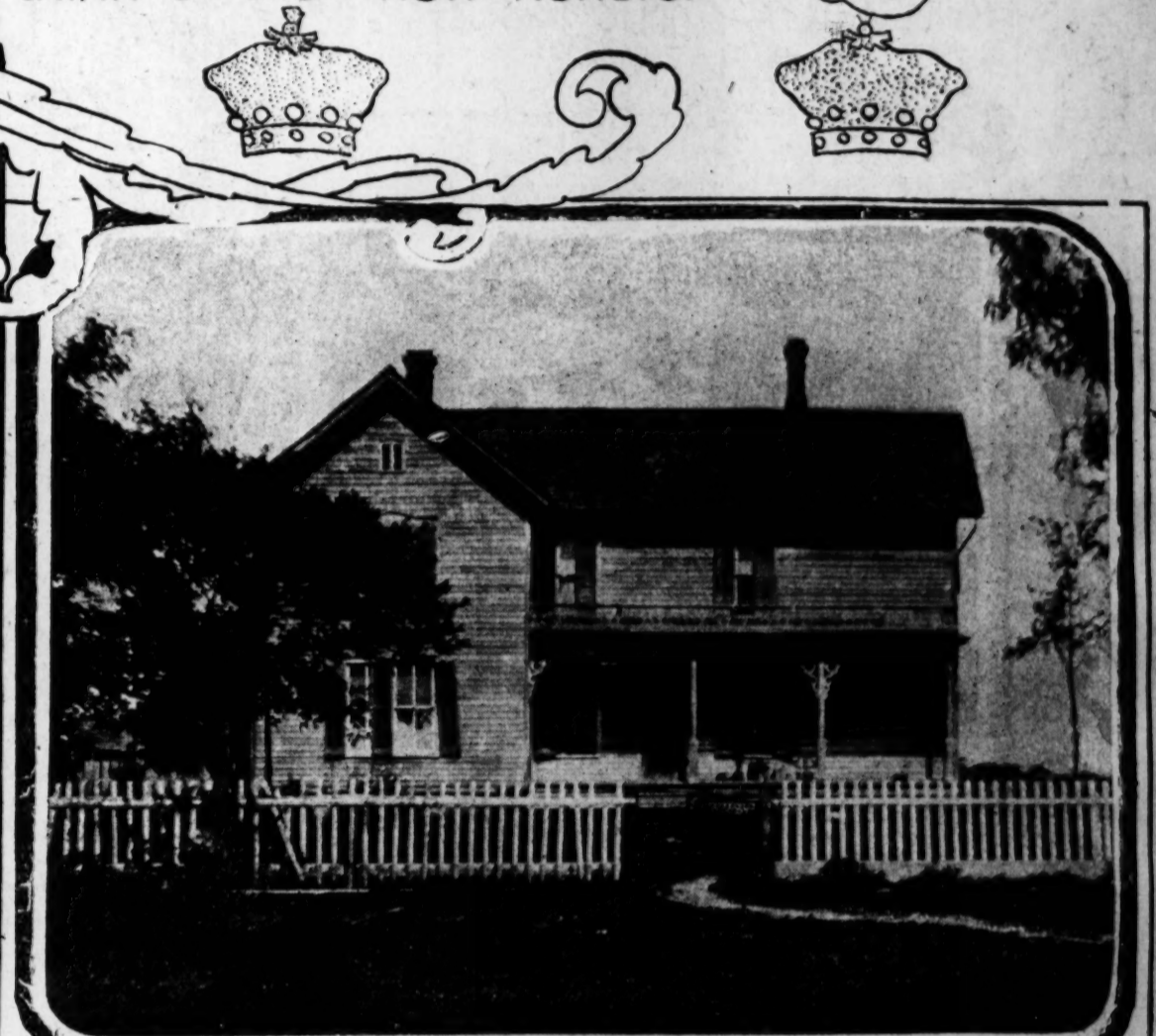
George Compton Reade inherits an ancient title and feudal castle with an amazing murder mystery which he is going to unravel in English courts. He tells the extraordinary secret of Shipton Manor—What Sir George and his American family think of their new honors.



SIR GEORGE COMPTON READE, BART, AMERICAN FARMER AND HORSE TRADER.



SIR GEORGE READY TO THE READE HOME NEAR DEXTER, MICH. START FOR ENGLAND.



AN OBSCURE Michigan farmer has become an English baronet. He has inherited a title which goes back to 1660 and is connected by intermarriage with some of the most famous names in the English peerage.

But in addition to inheriting these honors the Michigan farmer has likewise inherited a thrilling murder mystery which he is going to England to solve in the law courts, when he hopes that the superb baronial hall which formerly belonged to his predecessors will become his. Sir George Compton Reade, as the Michigan farmer is now described in Burke and Debrett, is provided with funds with which to retain the ablest counsel and fight his case in the English courts, and he is already in possession of considerable evidence to prove that he was deprived of Shipton Court by undue influence following an extraordinary murder a few years ago. Shipton Court, which he claims is rightfully his by inheritance, is one of the most splendid country homes in England and is today called "the family seat of the Reades," so recently did it pass out of their possession. Sir George now says it is "up to him" to get it back and that he means to do so. The suit he will bring in England this fall will reveal in court one of the most extraordinary stories in the history of the British peerage.

Sir George, who lives at Dexter, near Ann Arbor, was born on this side of the water and is thoroughly American. His mother and his wife were both native-born Americans and he is the father of a large family of children, all of whom, as well as his grandson, the future baronet, were in Michigan. The family know little about England and view with mingled feelings the prospect of going to live there. The old home is "good enough for them," but Sir George feels that duty calls him to the other side, although he is by no means sure that he wants to live in England, even though he bears a distinguished title.

IT IS very certain that Sir Compton Reade, the first Baronet of Shipton Court, favorite of King James I., builder of great walls and towers, planter of noble yew hedges and wonderful rows of lines, master forester in Wyckwood, landscape gardener and maker of places beautiful in Oxfordshire more than 300 years ago, did not dream that a plain Michigan farmer of his own blood and kin would stand at the gate of Reade manor in England today, the ninth Baronet of Shipton Court, demanding possession from the heirs of his granduncle's bootblack.

Yet this is the amazing denouement of a Michigan country story. The Reades are an old family in Washtenaw County, in the southeast of Michigan. George Reade had come there from Canada with his parents when he was very young. He had married Melissa, daughter of Isaac Ray, a Michigan farmer, and they had raised a family of ten children. The family was English, but no member of it ever went to England. The neighborhood knew in a vague fashion that George Reade had in England a cousin who was a baron, a baronet or something in the category of the British peerage.

But Washtenaw County was dumfounded when George Reade's loose-wheeled buggy rattled into Dexter one day and the man who had spent 50 years of his life in a hickory shirt raising Michigan beans, stepped into the presence of his town acquaintances and said:

"Gentlemen, you see before you Sir George Compton Reade, ninth Baronet of Shipton Court, formerly George Reade, American farmer!"

This was a sensation of a new sort for an American farming community. Washtenaw County was quick in its realization of this. Sir George retired to his modest home, and the neighbors who drove by saw him proud as a peacock or the lark or in the fields every day. He

still wore his patched pants, his slouch hat and his hickory shirt. He gave them the same hearty "Hello!" that some of them had known for 40 years.

Sir George entered into his title-bearing era in a manner wholly meeting the approbation of the neighbors who regarded him as a typical, common-sense American farmer. He came to his fence and laughed about it with people who passed on the road. When anyone wanted to poke a little fun at the spectacle of an English baronet running a bean planter, Sir George not only accepted the community witticisms and railleries with the best of grace, but he found himself democratic enough to let many quiet little laughs into his sleeve when he was all alone.

Deeded Manor to Cover Crime.

Naturally, he lost no time looking up the ownership of Shipton Court, the great manor which had been the home of the Reades for more than 300 years. He was informed that the entire estate was in the possession of the heirs of Joseph Wakefield, who had been bootblack and then footman to Sir John Chandos Reade, the seventh Baronet of Shipton Court. He was further informed that Sir John had with his own hand deeded his vast properties over to Wakefield, and that it was commonly understood around Shipton Court that the Baronet had done this to hush up a crime; that the next baronet, Sir Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade, a baronet in England, had instituted legal proceedings to dispossess the Wakefields of the manor and restore it to the

Reades; that Sir Chandos' wife, who is wealthy in her own right, dissuaded him on the grounds that they did not need the estate and would better leave its possession unmolested than parade a family skeleton from the closet of Shipton Court into the English courts of law.

The Michigan baronet thereupon determined to make a legal fight for the manor. He communicated with an English barrister, and ascertained that Emily Reade, a daughter of the seventh baronet, was still alive; that she was an imbecile and that if the will of her father was to be broken, this Emily Reade was to inherit the

manor. The man in Michigan was advised to withhold his legal action until Emily Reade should die.

Recently, Emily Reade died. Soon after her death the ninth baronet of Shipton Court went up to Grand Rapids and bought a suit of black clothes.

He was going to England! The weeks passed. His neighbors stopped at the Michigan home and inquired to know how "George" was "making it" over in England. Had he been able to get possession of the castle? Had he found out anything? Would he be home soon?

After more than a month the ninth Baronet of Shipton Court reappeared in Dexter, Mich.

He wore a silk hat! Dexter had never seen Sir George so dressed up. He wore a Prince Albert coat.

But he was the same "George" who had gone away. He was glad to get home and happy to see everybody he knew.

And news! He was full of it. He had seen the place. He had stood at the gates of Shipton Court, more magnificent than he could have dreamed. He had walked in the shade of its wonderful trees—its yews and limes

ROMANCE OF "THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS"

AROUND a painting which hangs in the Planters' Hotel at St. Louis hangs the atmosphere of a romance strange and romantic as the romances of the Mississippi Valley. The central figure is that of a beautiful woman, typical of the Spirit of St. Louis.

The romance involves the woman who posed for the picture, the artist who painted the picture and the man who fell in love with the picture and married the woman who posed for it.

The man who fell in love with the picture married the woman who posed for it. Three days later the woman who posed for the picture brought suit for divorce.

The explanation of the sequence of the death of the artist and the filing of the divorce suit only partly explains. Friends of the dead artist hint that he fell in love with the woman who posed for the picture and loved her even after she became the wife of another. And it is stated that he bound her by a promise not to obtain a divorce from her husband as long as the artist should live.

There is no satisfactory explanation of why he should have done this, and the explanation of the connection between the death and the divorce suit leaves a cloud of mystery hanging over the strangely intertwined lives of the artist who painted the picture, the woman who posed for it and the man who fell in love with it.

"Jack" Cunningham painted the picture. Miss Isabel Agnes Mulhall posed for it. Albert Royal Delmont fell in love with it and married Miss Mulhall.

Neither Mr. Cunningham nor Miss Mulhall, nor St. Louis had heard of Albert Royal Delmont when Mr. Cunningham painted the picture. It was after it had been purchased by the Planters' Hotel and placed conspicuously there that Delmont flashed like a meteor on St. Louis. He was the original get-rich-quick man. He conducted blind pools and made hundreds of money and spent it lavishly. His way of winning caused many to regard him as a sort of wizard of finance and many entrusted him with their money to be speculated with.

He was at the height of his glory when he saw the picture at the Planters. He expressed his admiration for the central figure and was told that a St. Louis girl had posed for the picture. He vowed that he would meet her and make her his wife.

An introduction was brought about and he lavished attentions upon her, showering her with rich gifts and entertaining in princely fashion.

She was the daughter of John Mulhall, who now lives in Texas. She lived with her mother, who was separated from her father. They were married at the home of

her mother. The story is that Jack Cunningham had loved Miss Mulhall, but mindful that he could not offer her such station as he had been here he had not ventured to speak his love.

After the marriage, Delmont, to show his appreciation of the work of the artist, Delmont.

When they parted they understood each other, but Cunningham seems to have been convinced that no good could have come of it, even if she had been free, because of his inability to surround her with the luxuries to which she had been accustomed. It is probable that she had confided to

until he gave up his magnificent home on Michigan avenue. Mrs. Delmont went on the stage. At last Delmont was so reduced in circumstances that he was content to accept a position as a clerk in a State street shoe store.

It happened that Mrs. Delmont was appearing in Chicago with a theatrical com-

who has made and lost many fortunes, would again devise a way of getting rich and would be in a position to pay his wife that much.

Following the granting of the divorce, it is reported that a reconciliation has taken place between Mrs. Delmont and her St. Louis relatives, from whom she had been estranged, and that she will leave the stage and come back to St. Louis to live. And when she comes back she may some day pay a visit to the grave of Jack Cunningham, to whose art she owed much of the happiness, as well as much of the misery which has been hers.

Some plants go to sleep every night.



MRS. DELMONT AS "THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS" IN THE PLANTERS' HOTEL PAINTING.

which had brought him a lovely wife, suggested to his wife that they invite Cunningham to dinner. It was done. Cunningham supposed that the suggestion had come from the woman. When the dinner was about over Delmont was called away. Alone with the artist it appears to have dawned upon Mrs. Delmont that she had cared more for this man than she did for

him that she was unhappy with her husband, but Cunningham still supposed, as did everybody else, that Delmont was very rich, and he persuaded her, for her own sake, to promise him that she would never seek a divorce as long as he, Cunningham, was living. They went to Chicago, and by and by the bubble burst. Delmont's fortunes declined

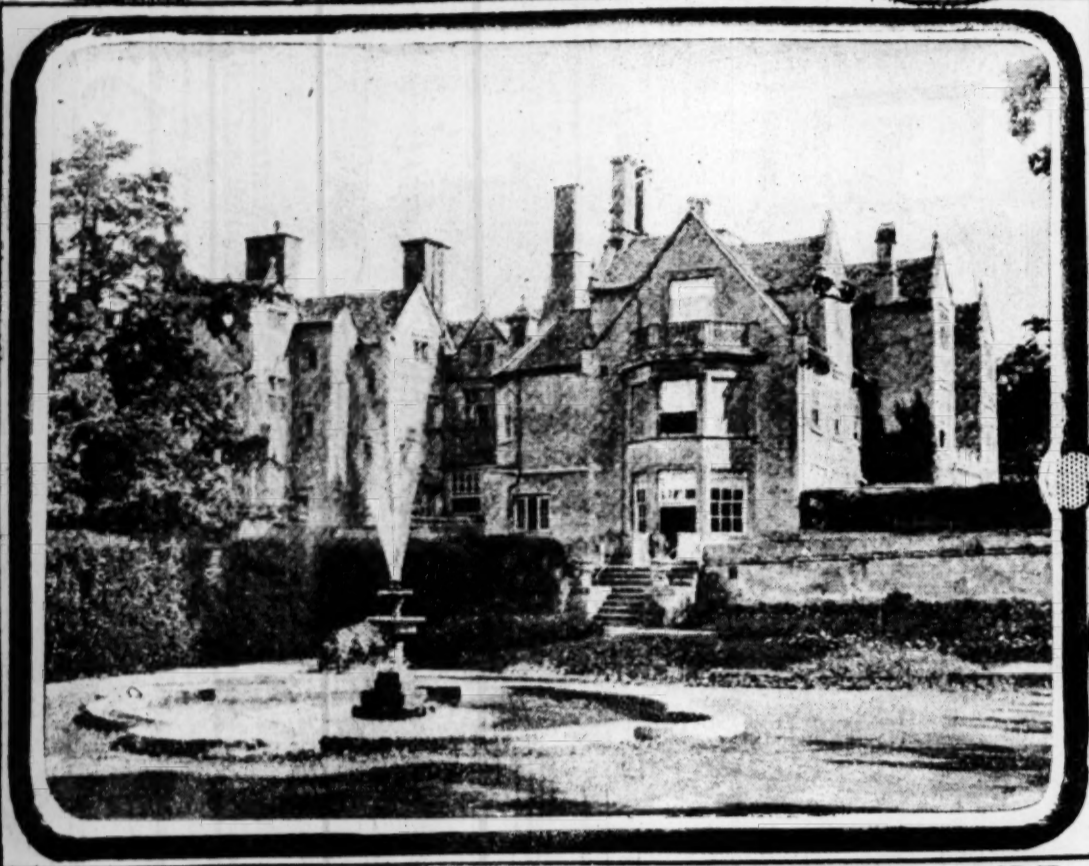
many when the death of Cunningham occurred. Three days later she filed suit for divorce, alleging desertion, and the divorce was granted by Judge Dunne.

Although Delmont is now working for a small salary, he and his attorney ascended when Judge Dunne fixed the alimony which he should pay at \$20 a month. The amount was based on the confidence that Delmont

English Baronet.



COAT-OF-ARMS OF
SIR GEORGE COMPTON READE.



THE NORTH FRONT, SHIPTON COURT.

and its gigantic walnut. He had strolled about on its great, beautiful lawns. He had marveled at its huge walls—12 feet high and 12 feet thick at the base. He had found the house of Shipton Court a noble structure of white stone—enormous, elaborate, towered and turreted, with mullioned windows and great halls, with a dignified massiveness and queer gables—a famous type of that classic architecture prevailing in England when the sixteenth century was just drawing to a close.

And about the ownership of Shipton Court? He had developed a tragedy. He had found affidavits secured by Sir Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade, but fled away when the eighth baronet's wife dissuaded him from his intention of going to law. They were affidavits given by men who had been servants of Sir John Chandos Reade, the seventh baronet at Shipton Court. They all told the same story: Sir John, what with too much wine and a bad temper, had struck Samuel Linden, his butler, a blow from which Linden died. Joseph Wakefield, the footman, not long promoted from the post of bootblack, had witnessed the blow. Sir John was almost crazed with fright when Linden died, and did his utmost to hush the story of the crime. He admitted Wakefield to a close intimacy with him, and others of the servants frequently heard the footman threatening to tell the story unless the master of Shipton Court did this or that. Holding his knowledge of the crime over the old baronet's head until death, Wakefield had compelled Sir John to leave to him the vast manor which had been the home of the Reades since Sir Compton Reade, the first of the family baronets, had made it his home in 1673.

The Crime Was No Secret.

The crime was no secret among the old servants of Sir John. They had even heard Wakefield wringing from the old gentleman his promise to leave him the estate. The Michigan baronet determined to avail himself of this evidence and sue for possession of Shipton Court, alleging undue influence upon the part of Wakefield when Sir John made his will. He went out to the old family home, and succeeded in finding some of the old servants still alive. Some of these, having knowledge of the crime, had given their affidavits to Sir Chandos Reade. The American visitor to the place supplemented the evidence with additional affidavits given him by former servants, whose testimony had not been taken in the suit instituted and subsequently withdrawn by Sir Chandos Reade.

Sir George thereupon returned to the United States to make arrangements to meet the expenses of his suit. These arrangements have been made, and he will return to England in October of this year to prosecute his case. It is upon the eve of this second trip to England that a staff correspondent of the Sunday Post-Dispatch has visited him at his farm near Dexter, Mich., for the purpose of seeing the man and his family and to seek once more the answer to that old, old question:

"What will he do with it?"

DEXTER, Mich., Sept. 25.

I DROVE seven miles out of Dexter to stop before a farm house where a man, all doubled up on the ground, worked under a cultivator at the side of the road.

"Does Mr. Reade live here?"

"I'm Mr. Reade, if it's George Reade you mean."

"I am looking for Sir George Compton Reade, the ninth baronet of Shipton Court."

The man who approached from the cultivator, almost blushing, laughingly admitted himself the ninth baronet of Shipton Court. He was dressed in rough clothes, as a farmer is when he works. He was tall and well-built, gray as a man of his 58 years might be expected

to be found, and is a fine-looking farmer without any frills. He took me into the house and presented me to Lady Reade, a typical American mother, and to their daughter, Mrs. E. S. Buck of Grand Rapids, a young woman who laughingly remarked:

Don't Worry About Pa's Title.

"Pa's title may amount to something worth while some day, but we always laugh about it and declare we will not have any great expectations."

The family is such as one finds upon nine-tenths of the farms of the United States. They have an unpretentious, comfortable frame house. Neatness and cleanliness take the place of costliness inside. All but two of the ten living children are married and away from home, and these two are attending school at Grand Rapids. The Baronet and Lady Reade, like all their children, were educated in the common schools, on the American plan. They do all their own work, some reading, have good things to eat, are open, hospitable, level-headed, and are a Christian people who begin every meal with grace.

It was plain that the inherited title and the Reade manor in Oxfordshire interested the Baronet much more than they interested Lady Reade or her daughter; not that these latter were inclined to make light of them, for they were not; but the good mother and daughter, plain American women, had not been in England; consequently, they regarded the title as a hollow thing, and the family manor as not so much baronial hall as England as castle in Spain.

With the baronet it was very different. He had been in England. People had addressed him as Sir George. He had found his title covering his faults. His stiff mannerisms when he talked with lords and ladies; his every-day American grammar; his plowman's bow; his illness at ease under a silk hat; his astounding tendency to converse off-hand with persons to whom he had never been introduced; his clothes, which hung bad; his dignity, which was uncertain. All these his relatives and their friends of the titled gentry in England saw, and they forgave them all, bowed to him, welcomed him, made much of him, and called him "Sir George."

You are not to infer that the trip to England had turned the baronet's head. It had not. But it had taught him that in the British peerage there are none so poor as to be nobody in England. Moreover, the case of the Michigan farmer was instantly seized upon in England as being unique in the history of the peerage. Everybody knew of the case of the Fairfax family, which had taken its title from England to Virginia; but here was its parallel in a Michigan farmer, who lived here unheeded of and had landed in England wholly unheralded! He bore the title of one of the oldest and proudest families of England. The Reades had been rich and powerful from James I. to George II. The Reades had been high sheriffs in Berkshire as long ago as 1439; Henry VIII had given a Reade a part of the property of the Abbey of Abington in 1536; a Reade had married a lady of Queen Elizabeth's court, and this same Elizabeth had knighted a Reade in 1598; a Reade had been one of England's poets; a Reade had been gentleman of bedchamber to King George I; a Reade had married a cousin of Queen Anne; Reades had married Lytons, and Reades had been warriors in the British army, even to the dignity of brigadier-general in Madras.

Came Back Proud of Title.

The Baronet of Michigan acres had gone to England lured, as many of us are, with the idea that the British peerage is an institution maintained for the purpose of running down, American fortunes. He had found it something which did all in comfort with his idea. Caring nothing for his title when he crossed the Atlantic, and only desiring to possess the family properties in

Oxfordshire, he had returned proud of his baronetcy.

Lady Reade has no desire to go to England. She told me so. She is near unto 60. She had raised ten children and lost three. Now is her time of rest, with her children, all grown, married or away at school. There is no manor house in England, be it towers and turrets ever so beautiful, its parks like Elysium, its door sought by kings and queens, that can replace in her heart the home, sweet home out on the high hill of the countryside, seven miles east of Dexter.

The daughter's attitude toward the family prospect is much like that of the mother. She would like to travel in England and wants to see her father secure possession of the house and the grounds at Shipton Court, but as for living over there—no, thanks!

Opposition stalks boldly in the mind of Sir George. He would like it. He says: "Why, nobody could see that Shipton Court and not want to live there. It is simply too beautiful to tell about." Additionally, he says: "I would like to live in England first rate, but I would not do it unless I could get hold of the family estate. The house stands in the very middle of a village—Shipton. The whole town belongs to Shipton Court, and all the tenants pay rent to the master of this place. I suppose these rents are enough to maintain the owner of the place as I would want to live if I went over there to enjoy my title; but unless I secure possession of the estate I will not think of locating in England. I understand there are titled persons of meager means who live by their wits and the weight of their names; but I wouldn't want to try it. I don't have to. I have two farms and some money in reserve."

"I am a subject of the King of England. The title in our family has never been very far from me, and the chances that it would fall to me have always made it probable that I would some day want to live in England. I was born at New London, Canada, and came here when a child. My father entered this farm. I had seen very few of my relatives until I went to England. Among the people I met there was Lady Reade, the wife of my cousin, Sir Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade, who was the eighth baronet of Shipton Court. I found her a wealthy lady with an established place in the English aristocracy. She told me that when her husband inherited the title from Sir John Chandos Reade, he immediately set out to get possession of Shipton Court, then held by Joseph Wakefield, Sir John's footman. Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade was a lawyer, and he had fairly started the case when his wife got him to drop it. She explained to me why she did it. She said they had no need of the estate, having money of their own."

From which it is plain that Shipton Castle was not an entailed property.

Sir Chandos Stanhope Reade, who held the title before

it came to the man in Michigan, had begun his legal action against the holders of Shipton Court by summoning some of the still-living servants of Sir John Chandos Reade, who had willed Shipton Court to Wakefield. The testimony of these people is still preserved on court records in England, and when Sir George Compton Reade went over there, he had no difficulty in securing it. He then went to Shipton Court, and in the village around it he was informed that Sir John Chandos Reade had not secured all the testimony available, and that he would better secure this before the persons who could give it should die. Sir George acted upon this advice, and he brought home with him and showed me in his Michigan home a mass of affidavits which are his reliance in the legal action he will bring for the recovery of Shipton Court. All of this testimony is given by very old men, for it has been some time since Sir John Chandos Reade was alive. For instance, William Combes, a carpenter in Sir John's employ, was 74 years of age when he gave his testimony; Edward Arthur, who was page for Sir John, testified in his 71st year, and Daniel Gibbard, who had been the Shipton Court blacksmith, was 68.

The testimony of William Combes, as given for Sir George's use, follows here. It gives us an idea of what dread things were happening at Shipton Court in the time of Sir John Chandos Reade, seventh holder of the baronetcy of the Reades of the lordly manor of Shipton Court, under Wyckwood, in Oxfordshire.

"I William Combes, now residing at Fidler's Hill, Shipton under Wyckwood, in the County of Oxford, hereby state:

Testimony of William Combes.

"I am 74 years of age, and am a carpenter. I was assisting my father in the year 1833, and prior to and subsequently to that year he acted as carpenter to the late Sir John Reade. He and myself and some two or three other men were frequently at work at Shipton Court and outlying buildings, fences, etc. My father and brother continued to do the work down to June 1, 1843. I remember Wakefield coming to Shipton Court as under footman. I do not remember the year. I was told by the other servants that he was employed in Sir John's house in London, and used to clean his boots, etc. When Wakefield first came, Thomas Linden was butler. I do not remember who was first footman. There were some nine household servants. Linden was treated by Sir John in a friendly manner, and used to set up frequently with Sir John, drinking."

"Wakefield was promoted to first footman about three years before. I had left my father about 12 months and continued to reside at Shipton with my father. My mother told me that Linden had died, and that my father and



GARDENS OLD AND NEW.
—SHIPTON COURT: THE
EAST FRONT.

brother had made a shell that day. I used also to assist my father at this time in making any coffin when necessary. On the night and morning of Friday and Saturday of the 3d of June, 1843, about 12 o'clock the morning, I was in bed, and, it being hot weather, my window was open. My bedroom was in the front of the house and low down. I heard someone rattle at the front door, and call out: 'Charles! Charles!' I recognized Wakefield's voice. My father replied: 'What's up at this time of night?' To which Wakefield replied: 'We want you to come down to the house and screw Linden down. We expect his brothers down in the morning and we don't want them to see him. Bring plenty of screws, so as to give them more trouble to take the lid off.' My father said: 'All right.' He came into my room and said: 'William.' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'I must get you to come and help me screw Linden down.' I said: 'All right; I'll get up.' My father and myself then dressed and took the lid of the shell with us. We went to Shipton Court. Wakefield had already gone on. When we arrived at the house, my father, who knew the way, went into the house at the servants' entrance. We saw Wakefield, who gave us a light, and we went up into the room where Linden laid. It was a room called the 'new attic,' at the top of the house. When we got there I saw the body of Linden. He was in a dreadful state. One side (the left side) of his face was covered with bruises, and the flesh smashed. One eye was very black, and the head very much swollen. Blood was running from the mouth and ears."

"I said to my father: 'For God's sake, what knocked his head about like this?' He said: 'Hold thee tongue! Hold thee tongue!' Before I had time to say any more, Sir John came into the room saying: 'Combes! Combes! This is a great felony! A very great felony!' 'Sir John had brought a bottle of some fluid, about a quart, and sprinkled the contents about the room. When he saw me he went away again. He appeared very much agitated. I did not say any more, but assisted in screwing on the lid. We put in over forty screws, the usual number being six or eight. We were there more than half an hour. My father and I then went downstairs to the servants' hall, when we saw Wakefield. He did not speak, but poured us out a glass of wine each—I think port. Whilst we were drinking it, my father said to Wakefield: 'Which dost think will be corporal now—thee or Harry?' Wakefield said: 'We shall see.'"

"We then went home, and on the way I said to my father: 'What did Sir John mean by the words, 'Great felony! Very great felony!'' My father said: 'I don't know; but it isn't worth while to say anything about it.' No more was said. The 'Harry' alluded to was Harry Brookes, the groom and favorite servant. A fortnight from the day of the death I was working at Lyneham, and a fellow workman, John Groves, said to me: 'They're going to hold an inquest upon Linden's body.' I said: 'You don't say so.' I had previously heard rumors in the village, and several people told me that Linden had been killed by Sir John. I went home to my father that night. He was not at home. I asked my mother where he was, and if he had been at the inquest. She said: 'No; Wakefield gave him half a crown to get out of the road, and he has gone up to the Merry Month.'"

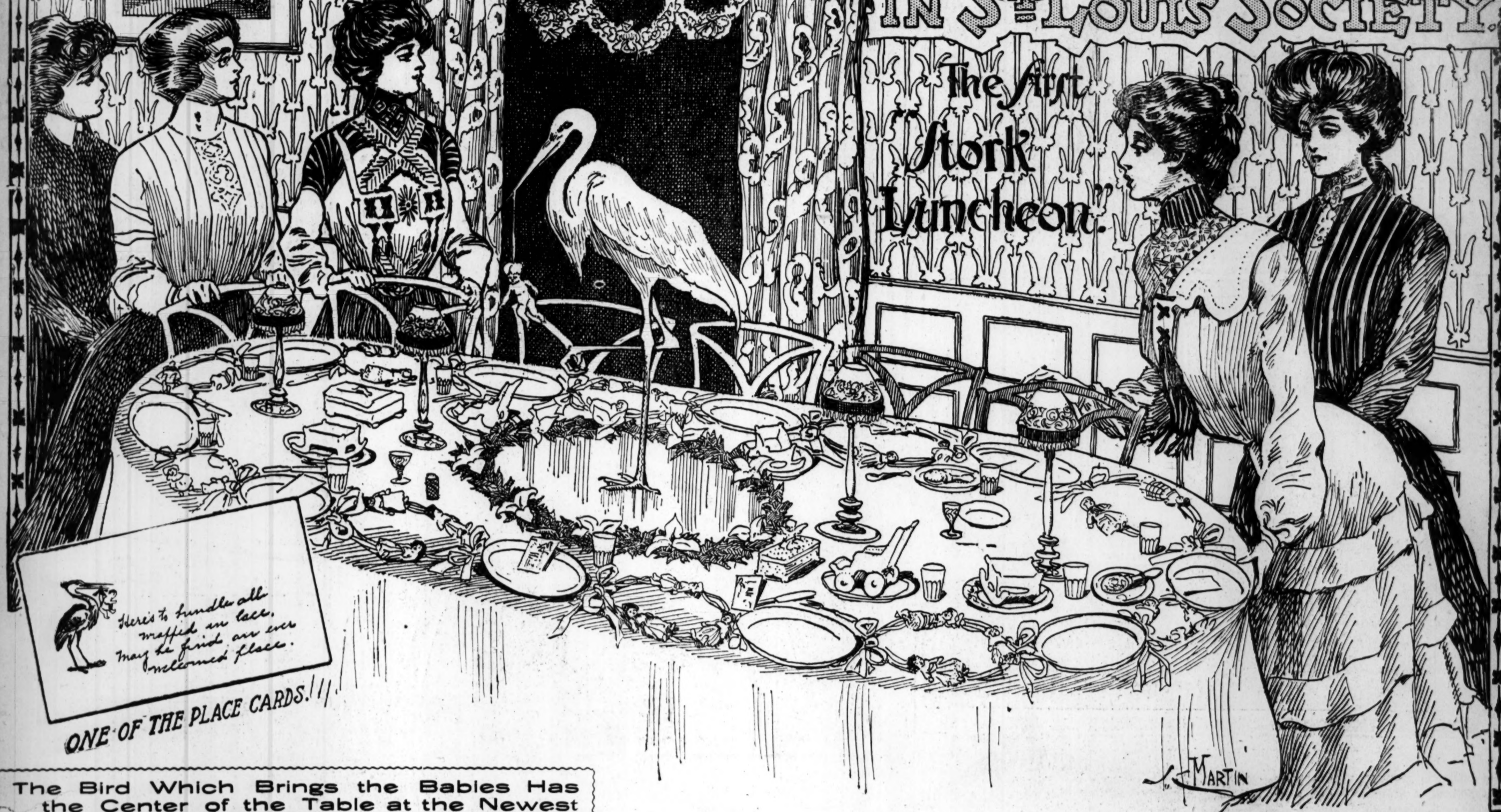
Edward Arthur, who was Sir John's page, and now lives on the Burford road, Stow-on-the-Wold, testifies that he saw Sir John strike Linden, and that Wakefield was the only other eye witness. Arthur says Sir John drank a great deal and that he was in a drunken frenzy when he struck Linden, knocking the butler down with great violence. Arthur helped carry the unconscious man to his room, where he subsequently died.

Daniel Gibbard, who was the blacksmith at Shipton Court in those days, and who still lives, testifies to having heard Wakefield many times threaten Sir John with exposure for Linden's death, and the old gentleman was always terrified when Wakefield did this, and always gave the footman anything he demanded. John Townsend, who was a laborer at Shipton Court under Sir John, and who is still there, testifies that, working behind the shrubbery when Wakefield and Sir John were passing, he heard Sir John say he would leave Shipton Court to Wakefield if he would not expose the killing of Linden.

Sir George tells me these witnesses are still available in England, and that he expects by them to restore the family manor to the Reades. CLARK MADANS.

A CURIOUS NEW FASHION IN ST. LOUIS SOCIETY.

The First
Stork
Luncheon.



The Bird Which Brings the Babies Has the Center of the Table at the Newest Form of Diversion in St. Louis Society. Doll Babies Figure Largely in the Decorations and Pretty Baby Things Are Brought by the Guests.



STORK luncheon is the very newest form of diversion in St. Louis society. The first one was given last week. It was such an unqualified success that stork luncheons will probably soon be crowding the old diversions for favor.

The stork luncheon was devised by Mrs. Rhodes Cox. It was given at her home in compliment to Mrs. J. Kirk McDearmon.

The ladies who received invitations to the stork luncheon were more than a little mystified. They had heard of the stork and were familiar with its offices, but they had never heard of a stork luncheon before.

And they were not aware that the stork could be successfully converted into luncheon.

The wondered and waited until the day named in the invitation and then found out.

But not immediately on their arrival, either. They saw no stork about the place and no evidence that there had even been one in the neighborhood in the recent past.

It was not until they entered the dining room that their curiosity was satisfied.

The stork was there. It was not a part of the luncheon in a culinary sense. Its functions were decorative.

It had a place of distinction in the center of the table. It looked as if it might have just alighted from a long flight. Snuggly depending from its beak was a tiny doll baby. A circular mirror simulated the clear water of a lake in which the stork seemed to be standing. It was fringed with lilies and ferns.

The baby in the bird's beak was not the only one in evidence. They were scattered about in such profusion that it seemed the stork must have worked overtime bringing them there one at a time.

All around the table they were arranged in festoons, tied together with blue baby ribbon. The stork surveyed them with calm pride.

The place cards were dainty bits of cardboard with decorations of storks on duty, and each was inscribed with an appropriate toast.

There was a grandmother toast, a mother toast, a toast which expressed the wish that all the troubles of the future would be little troubles, and one which ran

"Here's to a bundle all wrapped in lace, May he find an ever welcome place."

The ices were in the forms of tiny go-carts, old-fashioned cradles, dolls and rattles and other things calculated to meet the approbation of the most exacting stork.

The dining room was artistically arranged with tall vases filled with rushes and flowers, all of them of the daintiest variety, valley lilies, daisies and ferns.

Each guest came with a pretty offering for the layette, which represented the love and best wishes of the donors. There were dainty little wrappers, embroidered and silk-trimmed; bar

pins, set with tiny diamonds; toques, a beautiful hand-made christening robe, and a basket with mother-of-pearl mounted combs, brushes, powder puffs, rings and the like.

At the conclusion of the luncheon the make-believe stork in the miniature mimic lake was left with the babyland things and the guests had a game of progressive euchre. The prizes were appropriate to a stork luncheon.

The fame of the stork luncheon given by Mrs. Cox has spread and several have been arranged for the near future.

Among Mrs. Cox's guests were Mrs. Hanspeter, Mrs. Block, Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Lou Acuff, Mrs. Buckner, Mrs. Harry Boutis and Mrs. Charles Newhard.

It was only recently that Mrs. James L. Blair originated a children's party for grown-ups which received a great deal of attention and

was taken up and copied at the eastern resorts. This was given at her beautiful suburban home. Although there were only a few invited guests and an attempt was made to keep secret the details of the party it was so novel that society would not be satisfied until it had learned all about it.

All of the forms of entertainment which are conventional were at one time novel. A type of entertainment which is originated in St. Louis or elsewhere, if it "catches on" and becomes popular in the city or locality where it originates, soon spreads over the country and takes its place among the matter-of-course forms.

The stork party and the children's party for adults are not the only social ideas which have been born in St. Louis. St. Louis society women are noted for the originality of their ideas for the entertainment of their friends. Entirely new

forms or clever modifications of old forms of entertainment are not uncommon, but it has been some time since the origination of anything as pretty and susceptible of effective elaboration as the stork luncheon and the children's party for adults.

Time was when progressive euchre was a novelty and a candy pulling was a thing unheard of. Each generation has diversions which are known only as memories to the generation which follows. Each year, almost, there are forms of social diversion which are not in vogue the following year. It is according to the merit of the thing originated this year whether it survives next year. It is likely that the stork party will not only be heard of next year, but will become a standard form in the social world; not available at all times, to be sure, but having a time of its own when it will be always peculiarly appropriate.

HEARTBROKEN MAN TOOK HIS FORTUNE WITH HIM TO THE GRAVE

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 25. Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch. MAHA has gone hunting for buried treasure and the discovery of a coffin, made while excavating for a new building, will not only yield a quantity of gold for someone, but with the assistance of the "oldest inhabitant" gives this city a legend which is a close rival of the most widely circulated stories of sunken wealth.

The coffin was discovered deep in the ground by workmen, who were digging a foundation place for an addition to a soap factory. When brought up and examined, the coffin, which was of antique type, was found to contain the bones of a human being and a clearly engraved nameplate indicated that they once formed the framework of Otto Koehler. Among the bones was found a small nugget, which lead to closer inspection. It was then found that the casket had a double bottom, and under what had the appearance of a corner-piece, running around the interior of the coffin like a molding, there was found a small fortune in nuggets.

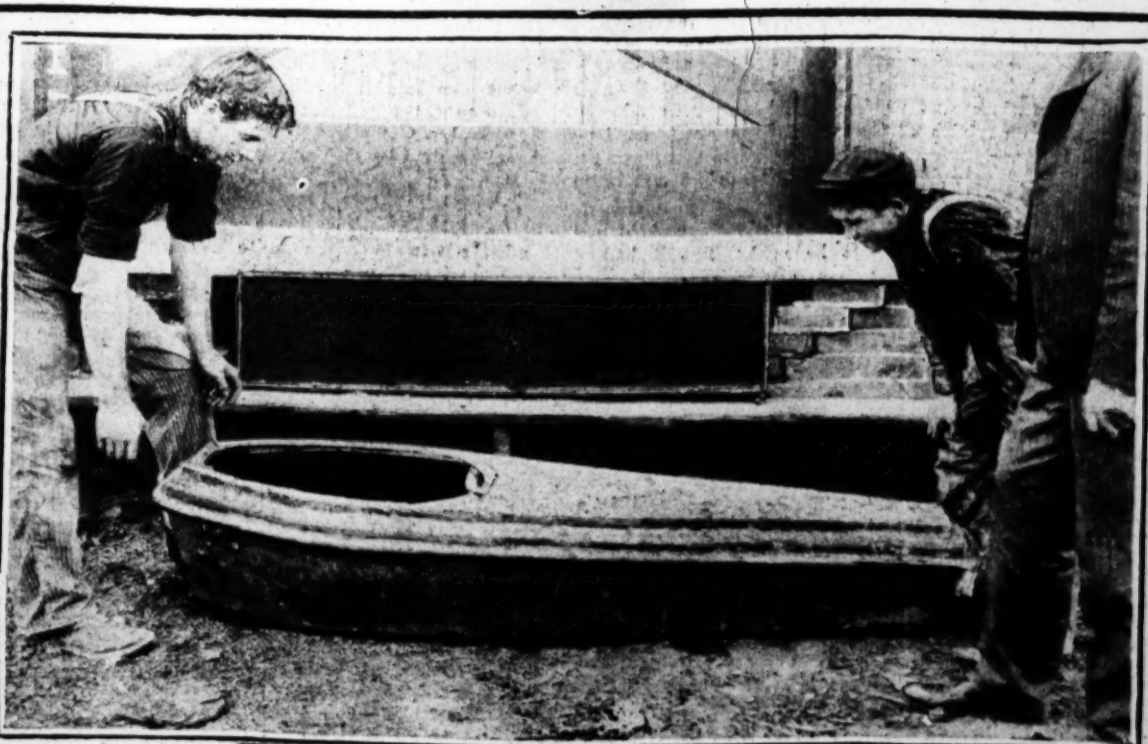
The precious metal was taken in charge by a soap company for whom the excavation was being made and placed in their safe. Then John Flanagan, who claims to be over a hundred years old and who is undoubtedly the oldest resident of the city, was called upon and asked for information concerning Otto Koehler. The old man told with many garrulous interpolations the story of the dramatic life of Koehler and gave a clue that may lead to the rightful disposition of the gold. At the same time it started a number of treasure hunters at work in the northern part of the city.

Flanagan's story as he told it is as follows:

"It was in the latter part of the '50s that Koehler came into Omaha from the West. The city was not so big then, but that we knew everybody the moment they arrived and Koehler's story afterward proved to be such an interesting one that I have always remembered it."

"He was headed for New York City and to meet here a man from New York. The would not have lingered here a minute, but the man from the east and the man from the west had a long interview and Koehler

announced his determination to live here and made arrangements with that end in view. His conversation with the New Yorker had made a wonderful change in him some way. The eastern man left for the west a few days later and I happened



EXAMINING THE TREASURE COFFIN.

to ride a short way into the state with him—he was headed for a tedious journey to the western coast—and from him I learned the story of Koehler and what made him a resident of Omaha.

"According to the story of the New Yorker, Koehler had left New York about six years before he struck Omaha and had gone west to make his fortune. Back of it, of course, there was a girl who was willing to marry him and who promised to wait for him faithfully until he returned with his fortune made. As nearly as I can remember the girl's name was Moreman, but I have no idea of her first name.

"Well, Koehler went out into the mining country and stayed away until he made his pile and then he headed just as straight as he could for the girl that he supposed was pining away for the sight of him. In Omaha he came across the man just from New York who had known him there and who knew how things stood. This man told Koehler that the girl he trusted was married to another. At first Koehler wasn't going to believe it. He was for having faith in that girl to the end, but the man convinced him and Koehler gave up.

Koehler built himself a little hut here and lived by himself, an embittered miser. He never saw anybody and kept out of sight as much as possible. He used to fascinate me after I had heard his story and I would lie awake nights picturing him out in the mountains working through the long days, kept up by the dreams of the time he would go back to the girl and claim her.

"He went all to pieces after that blow and we considered him a little wrong in the head. But he lived on here nearly a year, when I guess it got to be too much for him and one day a boat came up the river and unloaded a coffin that was for him. He had sent to St. Louis for it by somebody. When it came he hauled it to his little hut. A few days later he killed himself with his rifle and we found him dead in his coffin. We buried him back from the river on a high hill like the Indians do."

WITHOUT BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

THE STRANGE ROMANCE OF PAULINE FRAISSENET, CENTRAL FIGURE IN IOWA \$1,000,000 LAWSUIT.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH WOMAN BASES HER FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE ON HER INTRODUCTION BY ARTIST W. FREDERICK PARKER TO HIS BOHEMIAN FRIENDS AT A MID-NIGHT BANQUET AT HIS NEBRASKA "HERMITAGE."

PAULINE FRAISSENET, a wife without benefit of clergy, is fighting in the courts of Davenport, Io., for a half million dollars which was bequeathed to her son by the man who acknowledges that he was the boy's father.

The will of the acknowledged father is contested on the ground that the woman's son is not his "lawful issue."

On the point whether the boy is lawful issue within the meaning of a trust, the case will be decided and the possession of the half a million dollars determined.

The litigation is an echo of the strange romance of W. Fred Parker, Bohemian artist, and the beautiful French woman who lived with him amid the magnificence of his hermitage home near Omaha.

He found her in the south of France on one of his globe-circling trips, and was captivated by her beauty, and prevailed upon her to accompany him to America.

At a Bohemian feast he kissed her and announced to the friends gathered about them that she would henceforth be his wife and the mistress of the Hermitage.

They lived on, these two, unmindful of the world's opinion. Two sons were born to them. The man made his will and died. It provided that his oldest son should inherit the father's half interest in the million-dollar estate left. It expressed the confidence that the eldest son would care for his mother and his younger brother.

Now Pauline Fraissenet is fighting to save this fortune to her son; fighting the sister of the man who took her as his common-law wife, and with whom she lived in Bohemia for years, assisting at the Bohemian entertainments in the Hermitage, which attracted artists from all over the country.

The will leaving the fortune to the 16-year-old lad is contested by the boy's aunt, Mrs. Josephine T. Brisbin, who claims the million for herself and denies a half of this fortune to the boy in whose blood courses Parker blood.

Alone she is fighting a great family for half of a great fortune. She claims for her offspring every right that a clergyman would have bestowed upon him.

DAVENPORT, Io., Sept. 25.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WHEN James Monroe Parker, Sr., inserted in his will a provision that in the event of the death of one of his direct heirs the inheritance of that one should descend to "lawful issue," he laid the foundation for the litigation which has begun in the Davenport courts and which will be carried to the highest courts, which will be called upon to declare whether a child of a common law marriage is lawful issue. He also laid the foundation for the revelation of a strange romance.

A generation ago James Monroe Parker, Sr., was the wealthiest man in the northern Mississippi Valley. A long life of industry and frugality had resulted in the amassing of a large fortune, which was invested in securities beyond question. Respected and honored, Parker withdrew from business as the years brought time's snow upon his head and gradually distributed his money among his relatives and friends. When death came, he was still possessed of a million and a half dollars. A million of this, in his will, he bequeathed to his three children, making of it a trust fund, to be held for the heirs and divided among them in equal thirds, with the proviso that should any of the three die without leaving lawful issue his or her third should revert to the other heirs. Thus, wealthy and honored, James Parker passed away at Davenport.

The three children and heirs to whom this million dollar trust fund was left were W. Fred Parker, Mrs. Josephine T. Brisbin and James Monroe Parker, Jr. The trust fund was placed in charge of the three trustees, E. E. Cook, F. H. Griggs and George B. Lake. In a short time James Monroe Parker, Jr., died, unmarried, and his third reverted to his brother and his sister, settling them to a half million dollars each.

W. Fred Parker removed from the Parker homestead in Davenport, establishing a home in the beautiful Omaha suburb of Florence; a home which he called the Hermitage, and which he made the artistic and Bohemian center of Nebraska.

A Place of Bohemian Revelry.

Gathering about him at times congenial artistic spirits from over the country, Fred Parker made of his Florence Hermitage at those times a place of Bohemian revelry. The Hermitage was a veritable art palace. On many trips around the globe Parker had collected curios and artistic treasures. Italian marbles and hand-carved furniture; books from the library of Napoleon the First; paintings from Holland and Flanders, art gems, which flash in the royal crowns, first editions of books, autographed copies and rare prints; statues and statuettes by artists whose names are the history of their native lands; tapestries, hand painted and hand woven; souvenirs from the birthplaces of famous men the world over; all sorts and conditions of artistic treasures were gathered into the Hermitage.

There assembled, night after night, artists, actors and authors, who made a Bohemia in the Hermitage, turned night into day and sang songs of revelry while the world slept.

Thus living in Bohemia with art treasures and treasured friends Parker, while never alone, became known as "The Hermit of Florence," for he never took a wife. With no woman to share place in his heart with his art and his comrades, and so the Hermitage was without a mistress.

But sixteen years ago it received its mistress, in fact, even if not in name and Parker opened his heart not to a wife with whom he stood up a preacher and world, but to a comrade in spirit, with whom he was wife, regardless of what the world said or thought. Pauline Fraissenet became the mistress of "The Hermitage" and this she remained until Parker died in January, 1902.

Coming to the Florence Hermitage as a housekeeper Pauline Fraissenet the recognized wife of Parker. By common consent they

W. FRED PARKER IN PAINTING COSTUME.



HOW WITNESSES DESCRIBED THE MARRIAGE.



PARKER'S STUDIO AT "HERMITAGE."

had agreed to live together on May 29, 1887, and this date was celebrated as regularly thereafter as though a vested clergyman had said the words.

One of the peculiar Bohemian ideas which Fred Parker possessed was that a clergyman uttering a few words did not make a marriage any more than a mutual agreement to live together. Wooing his housekeeper, Parker won her consent to become his bride without benefit of clergy.

It was a gala night on which Fred Parker and Pauline Fraissenet celebrated their union. Friends who were there testified to that last week.

Pauline Fraissenet was then at the height of her beauty and brilliancy, that beauty which has now faded leaving her a worn and worried woman.

To the Queen of Love and Life.

With the luscious beauty of the girls of Southern France, where the grape gives its rich red blood to the cheeks of the peasant girls who tread it in the winepress, Pauline Fraissenet appeared in the room, clothed for the festive night. The company was seated at the table when the vision burst upon them, framed in the portieres which guarded the portal. Around her were priceless tapestries. Underneath her feet were rare and costly rugs. About her were old world paintings. Above her were the scenes of the chase done upon the ceiling.

As Pauline Fraissenet appeared in the doorway, the company rose to their feet and leaned upon the festive board. Glasses in hand they waited while Parker approached her and clasping one jeweled hand in his, with the other he raised a wineglass to his lips and gave the toast:

"Gentlemen, my queen. My queen, our courtesies. To the queen of love and of life, the mistress of the Hermitage."

The toast was drunk amid huzzahs. Then, advancing to the center of the room, the pair sealed their compact with a kiss.

"My wife," said Parker and Pauline Fraissenet seated herself at his right and the union was celebrated by the greatest Bohemian supper which had ever made the Hermitage walls ring with joy and laughter.

"I was engaged to marry another man when I met Fred Parker; I wore this man's engagement ring and the wedding was set for the date on which Mr. Parker and I announced our union by a Bohemian supper to which we invited his artist friends."

Thus testified Pauline Fraissenet on the witness stand in court last

week, as she fought for her child's rights.

"Parker induced me to cast this man aside, she continued; promising me a good home and happy life. I did not favor his idea of marriage at first, but at last consented to do as he desired. He told me he did not believe in church weddings and that we would merely agree to be husband and wife and dispense with the minister. I consented to all and on the night of May 27, 1887, together with a party of my husband's associates, we enjoyed a supper in commemoration of the union."

"Following the supper we lived together as husband and wife and two children were born to us. The elder we named Francis Tadmair Parker. Our life was the same as that of other married people, who had been united by a minister. He was a good husband. When he died he willed his share of his father's trust to my son Francis, saying in his will that Francis was his son by me, that he recognized me as his wife, and that he knew that Francis would provide for his mother and brother out of the inherited fortune. Mr. Parker and I shared artistic ideas together; there was a beautiful communion of spirits between us. We both loved the Bohemian life which he led."

Lived and Died a Bohemian.

The union had not altered the life of the inmates of the Hermitage. Parker was a Bohemian until, early in the new century, he lay upon his bed, with his wife and their children and a few faithful Bohemians about him. He had written his will and he died.

She, whom the diners had saluted with the old cry of "Vive la reine," when the commemorative dinner was had, led the sorrowing procession from the Hermitage to the grave, and there Fred Parker was laid. She returned to his home with her children.

After his death his will was found and opened. It acknowledged two children by himself and his housekeeper as his sons and heirs and willed to them his own private fortune of \$150,000, and his half interest in the million dollar trust fund of his father, James Monroe Parker.

But peace was not to be Pauline Fraissenet's lot. Enjoying the private fortune, estimated at \$150,000, Pauline Fraissenet laid claim to Parker's half million share of his father's estate. She met refusal from

Mrs. Brisbin, who cited her to the provision in James Monroe Parker's will that the heir who died without "leaving lawful issue" was without heir and his share of the fortune recurred to the other heirs.

Pauline Fraissenet claimed her children were lawful. Parker had taken her to wife under the common laws of Nebraska, had lived with her and recognized her as his wife and reared the children as his children; therefore were they married as lawfully as though with benefit of clergy.

Tell Her Story in Court.

Mrs. Brisbin refused to surrender the half million of her brother to his children, claiming under the terms of her father's will any of the children dying without "leaving lawful issue" were debarred and the entire million therefore reverted to her, as James Monroe Parker, Jr., had died unmarried, and Fred W. Parker had died unmarried, and with only children born out of wedlock. She accordingly brought suit against Pauline Fraissenet to cut her off from any portion of the original estate and restrain Francis Tadmair Parker from claiming the half million of his father's fortune.

With her two children (Francis Tadmair now 16 years old and Alexander Tuki only 4 years of age) and her lawyers, Pauline Fraissenet came into court this week and telling the romantic story of her life fought for the rights of her child.

It was Pauline Fraissenet against her husband's sisters, but Pauline Fraissenet was not deserted by her Bohemian followers. They rallied and testified for her.

Parker, they said, had introduced her that memorable night of the supper as his future wife; he had been pleased when she bore him children; had cared and provided for them constantly; had been happy in his home and recognized her as the mistress of it. He had even gone so far as to deed his property to the children (the elder being his favorite) and when he did so said the lad was his son and should inherit all his vast wealth. But still the fight was carried on and still Pauline Fraissenet fought for her children's rights and the fortune that a clergyman's words would have given her beyond dispute.

FIRST HALF CENT PIECE EVER REDEEMED

THE first half cent piece has been redeemed. More than a century after the first one was issued and almost 50 years since their coinage was discontinued and they disappeared from circulation, the first half-cent piece ever presented to the government for redemption was recently forwarded by a St. Louis resident and redeemed by the treasurer of the United States with accompanying "red tape" worthy of a more pretentious amount.

The last annual report of the director of the mint, page 81, shows that not one of the 7,985,322 half-cent pieces that were coined and issued, representing \$39,926.11, had ever been presented for redemption. For almost half a century each annual report of the treasury department included them among "outstanding" obligations of the government.

This coin, the most diminutive denomination ever made by this country, was its first issued currency and also the first whose denomination was discontinued. The United States mint was established in 1792. The first coins to be issued were copper



with few exceptions, was limited. None were coined for circulation from 1812 to 1824 and from 1838 to 1848. Their coinage with that of the copper cent was discontinued in 1857. On account of their limited issue during the last years of their coinage they were practically out of circulation when coinage stopped and since then they have entirely disappeared from the channels of trade.

The need for adopting this fractional part of our lowest value computing factor, for a coin were many at the time, and particularly because numerous Colonial half cents and British farthings of the same commercial value were then in circulation and many articles were priced and sold in half cents. With our country's progress, values rose, the need for a half cent disappeared and their use following the first decade of the century was almost entirely confined to multiples. While all other discontinued types and denominations of United States coins have found oblivion, the half cent is the only one that treasury reports do not record some portion of their issue redeemed.

Large quantities of half cents are to be found in the stocks of coin dealers. The most common dates are sold at a good premium and a number are very rare. This coin is today a curiosity to many. It has always been an interesting one to the collector. Young America, in particular, and many interested in collecting enjoy possessing one of the old half cents for a pocket piece.

The St. Louis gentleman who claims the distinction of having the first half cent piece redeemed, greatly prizes the little voucher calling for "one cent," which was forwarded to him with that amount of current coin in exchange for the two half cent pieces he sent.

So much interest can be found for this old denomination that it has been said if Uncle Sam would permit its revival for some notable souvenir or commemorative issue, ten million pieces could be sold at five cents each, eclipsing the sale and profit of any other special coin and with this number distributed among half as many people they probably would be the most successful great advertisement of the event they intended to commemorate.

The Nemesis of the Hamiltons

How Women Have Wrought Woe or Ruin For The Men of Five Generations.

EVA
MANN-GAUL

Lieut. Louis McLane Hamilton's Court-Martial and Dismissal from the Army for Offending the Wife of a Brother Officer the Latest Link in a Remarkable Chain of Family History.

CENTURY ago Alexander Hamilton, who has been ranked in history next to George Washington and Thomas Jefferson for his services to the Republic, made a public confession of infatuation for Mrs. Marie Reynolds, the wife of another man.

The other day Lieut. Louis McLane Hamilton, great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton, and son of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, a famous physician of New York, was dismissed from the United States Army in the Philippines for using offensive language in the presence of the wife of a brother officer.

These are the first and the latest episodes in a remarkable chain of events in the history of the Hamiltons which might be construed by the superstitious as the effect of some strange spell cast upon the men of this distinguished family by a woman who had suffered through the misdeeds of the founder of the line. Every one of the five generations, from Alexander Hamilton to Lieut. Hamilton, has suffered to a greater or less extent from the woes that women bring. Divorce and scandal, with their long train of minor miseries, have furnished chapter after chapter in the family history.

Lieut. Hamilton, who has just been dismissed from the army, had achieved a military record of which he and his friends had every reason to be proud.

After serving with the Sixth United States Volunteers during the Spanish war, he received an appointment as second lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A., on Oct. 5, 1899. He was sent to the Philippines, and accompanied his regiment in the campaign in Cuba.

When the body of President McKinley was taken in state from Buffalo to Washington and later to Canton, Lieut. Hamilton was in command of the military guard of honor.

It is said that the charges against Lieut. Hamilton were based on a remark he is reported to have made while intoxicated, and in the presence of an officer's wife.

Alexander Hamilton.

LIGHT is cast upon the character of Alexander Hamilton and an explanation furnished of the somewhat reckless conduct of his later years by a letter written by him in 1795, in which he says:

"You no doubt have understood that my father's affairs at a very early day went to wreck, so as to have rendered his situation during the greatest part of his life precarious. This state of things occasioned a separation between him and me when I was very young and threw me upon the bounty of my mother's relatives, some of whom were then wealthy, though by vicissitudes to which human affairs are so liable, they have been since much reduced and broken up."

Sometime afterward Alexander Hamilton started the world with his published confession of his relations with Mrs. Marie Reynolds.

injure my character, but which has been lately revived is the most vile," he said.

"The charge against me is a connection with one James Reynolds for purposes of improper pecuniary speculations. My real crime is an amorous connection with his wife for a considerable time with his privacy and connivance, if not originally brought on by a combination between the husband and wife with the design to extort money from me."

"This confession is not made without a blush. I can never cease to condemn myself for the pang which it may inflict in a bosom eminently entitled to all my gratitude, fidelity and love."

"But that bosom will approve that even at so great an expense I should effectually wipe away a more serious stain from a name which it cherishes with no less elevation than tenderness."

Shortly after Hamilton penned this gloomy confession, Aaron Burr committed the deed which has done more than anything else in his life to keep his memory alive.

In the stress of political warfare Hamilton had used "fighting talk" to Burr and a challenge was the result.

In this duel, which has often been termed a murder, the century-long spell of the Hamilton family seems to have received its impetus.

Hamilton was a fighting man and had always admitted the force of the duelist's code of honor, but he made absolutely no preparation for the event save to put his worldly affairs in order. It seems probable even then that he had a dark foreboding of his fate.

Hamilton fell at the first fire mortally wounded, discharging his own pistol in the air. He was taken to his home, lingered a few hours in terrible agony and died, surrounded by the family to whom he was to leave the legacy of a strange happening.

There is no particular record portraying the lives and the movements of the children of the dead statesman. It is known, however, that three years before the affair with Burr took place Philip Hamilton, the elder son of the statesman, was killed in a duel on almost the identical spot where his father afterward lost his life.

Two years after the Hamilton-Burr duel Angelica Hamilton, a daughter of Burr's victim, became insane.

Another son, Benjamin Laurens Hamilton, was drowned in an expedition conveying the remains of President Monroe to Virginia. It is a singular coincidence that the young Lieut. Hamilton recently dismissed from the army was in charge of the funeral train of President McKinley.

From Philip Hamilton and John Church Hamilton, sons of the first Alexander, the present line of Hamiltons is descended.

John Church Hamilton.

John Church Hamilton was notorious because of the many difficulties in which he was involved with women. A number of breach-of-promise suits were filed against him and he was more than once compelled to pay heavy damages. His escapades were many and diverse, and are remembered by many old New Yorkers.

The descendants of John Church Hamilton were John J. Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton and Gen. Alexander Hamilton.

John J. Hamilton served gallantly in the Mexican war, but soon got into bad odor among the officers, and had it not been for the influence of his brother would more than once been brought before a court-martial. He was strongly suspected of unfair play at cards, and it was reported that he had while scouting been guilty of several robberies, the name of a certain Lieut. Hall being coupled with his. When Gen. Worth joined the army, Capt. Hamilton was assigned to big command. Shortly afterward there was a particularly outrageous case of robbery and outrage committed upon a Mexican hacienda which was occupied by three or four ladies and their ser-

vants, the men being with Santa Anna, and Hamilton was believed to have had a hand in it. Gen. Worth ordered an investigation and as he was a rival of Scott and entertained no friendly feeling for him, it was known that if Hamilton was proved to be a participant his brother's influence could not save him. He evidently took the same view of the matter, as one night he deserted, taking with him eight or ten of the hardest characters of the regiment.

These men at once organized themselves into a desperate and dangerous gang of banditti. Wearing their uniforms and hanging on the outskirts of the army, they robbed and murdered in the unprotected country places at will. A more cruel and licentious band of cut-throats were not to be found anywhere. Finally they were surprised one night, several killed and Hamilton and two others captured.

At the time that this occurred Schuyler Hamilton was lying in the hospital, desperately wounded, a lance having been run through him and broken inside of him. It was always supposed that this was what saved his brother from an ignominious death. In some way he managed to escape from the guards and disappeared from Mexico. As no one was ever punished for permitting his escape it was generally admitted that it had been connived at.

The court-martial that tried his companions found something irregular in their enlistment, and did not order them to be shot, but sentenced each to receive 100 lashes. A sentence of death would have been more merciful. A couple of Mexican mulattoes were chosen as executioners of the sentence, and the manner in which they applied the lash proved that they were well accustomed to its use. With their short, heavy cutlasses they absolutely fayed the deserters, and one of them died from the effects of the punishment. The flogging took place in front of the brigade and had more effect in stopping desertions than a dozen executions would have had.

The son of John J. Hamilton, the Mexican war adventurer, whose name was John C. L. Hamilton, became in turn a prominent member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Gen. Alexander Hamilton.

Gen. Alexander Hamilton, a brother of Schuyler and John J., became conspicuous in his later life for his gallant escapades among women. He was expelled from the Second Reformed Church in Tarrytown, and his wife then declared that he was in the custody of a Mrs. Freeman. A commission was appointed to inquire into his mental condition.

Gen. Hamilton, who was in his seventy-eighth year, was said to have become infatuated with Mrs. Freeman, absented himself from home, threatened to take his wife's life and otherwise behaved badly.

The general was long considered eccentric by his neighbors in Tarrytown and by persons throughout Westchester County to whom he was well known. In her affidavit Mrs. Hamilton said that "Alexander Hamilton now is and for a space of several years past has been so deprived of his reason and understanding as to be altogether unfit and unable to govern himself or to manage his affairs."

"He has threatened to kill your petitioner on several occasions; he has threatened to kill himself on numerous occasions; he is very careless with his money, and has contributed nothing to the support of your petitioner, and he has been spending his money on trivial things."

She said that Gen. Hamilton was 77 years old on Nov. 13, 1852.

Regarding the Mrs. Freeman under whose influence the general was supposed to be in New York, Mrs. Hamilton said: "That the said Mrs. Freeman is no relative of the said Alexander Hamilton and has not known him, to the knowledge of your petitioner, prior to 1850."

About that time, according to Mrs. Hamilton's statements, Gen. Hamilton attended a dinner of army men in New York and made the acquaintance of Mrs. Freeman. Shortly afterward, as alleged, he received a letter from

Mrs. Freeman asking him if he knew "her dear husband," who was in his command during the war. By way of reply he called on her, and this acquaintanceship ripened into infatuation on his part.

The aged warrior's attentions both to Mrs. Freeman and a daughter named Dora soon came to the knowledge of his wife, but she was unable to control him.

He went to Washington on the same steamer with Mrs. Freeman. It is said, to attend a Columbian celebration, and put up at the same hotel where she was staying. In view of all those facts Mrs. Hamilton asked for a writ de lunatico inquirendo.

Schuyler Hamilton, Jr.

From Gen. Alexander Hamilton the spell of strange happenings hovering over the family seems to have descended upon Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., the son of Gen. Schuyler Hamilton of Mexican war fame, and a brother of the ill-fated Robert Ray Hamilton. This son of the Hamiltons failed in business and became a bankrupt.

He first married in 1877 Miss Gertrude Van Gortland Wells of Sing Sing. In 1884 she secured a divorce from him upon the grounds of desertion, receiving the custody of the three children who were born of the union. In the following year he married at Baltimore Miss Jane Byrd Mercer.

Although she was for a time a governess in the family of Mrs. A. L. Mason of Newport, Miss Mercer belonged to one of the oldest families in Baltimore, and was connected with some of the most prominent families in the South, some of them being the Carters, Pages and Byrds of Virginia. She was the great-granddaughter of John Francis Mercer, fourth governor of Maryland and one of the framers of the Constitution. Her grandfather was Col. John Mercer, aide to Gen. Wingfield Scott, while her father was Col. Richard Sprigg Mercer of Cedar Park, long famous for its hospitality. She was also a lineal descendant of George Mercer, who brought over the copy of the stamp act from England and whose family came from Aldie, Scotland. She was connected with the Washington family through her grandaunt, Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis, a niece of the late Gov. Swann of Maryland and a direct descendant of George Mason, who framed the first bill of rights for Virginia.

The second Mrs. Hamilton was afflicted with a nervous disorder for which morphine had been prescribed. During a thunderstorm which threw her into a hysterical state Mrs. Hamilton took an overdose of morphine and died.

Robert Ray Hamilton.

Then came the sad story of Robert Ray Hamilton and Eva Mann, which resulted in the conviction of the woman for conspiracy and the death of young Hamilton in the far West. In brief this saddest page in the history of the Hamiltons is as follows:

Robert Ray Hamilton was born in New York on March 15, 1850. He was the son of Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, a grandson of Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton spent much of his time traveling, both in this country and abroad.

In July, 1880, Mr. Hamilton hired rooms in the Noll cottage at Atlantic City. He was accompanied by a blonde woman of middle age, a nurse, and an 8-months-old baby. There was a quarrel between Hamilton's companion, then known variously as Eva Mann and Mrs. Hamilton, and

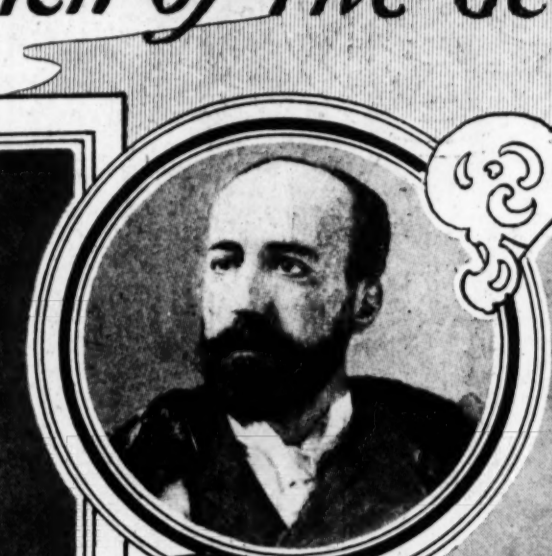
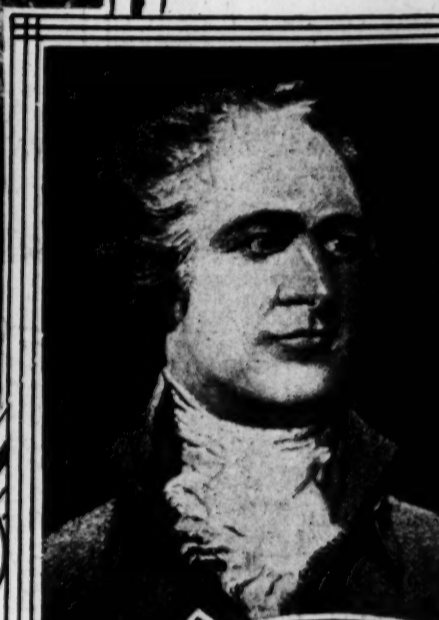
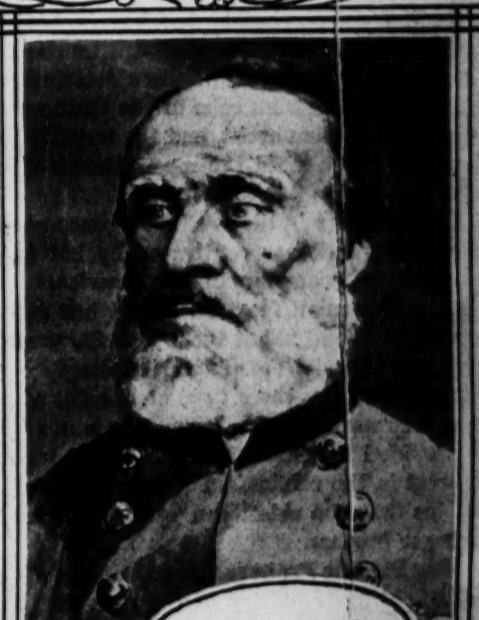
CRIPPLED BY WOMAN STEPPING ON HIS TOE.

Because a fat woman stepped on his toe, Robert Potter of Sharon Hill, Pa., may have to get through the rest of his life on one leg.

Several weeks ago Mr. Potter visited Atlantic City. While there he indulged in the joy of a surf bath. Among his fellow-bathers was a woman of weight. Passing him she stepped on his great toe.

She apologized profusely. Mr. Potter thought nothing more about the incident for a day or two. Then the toe began to be the cause of much pain. It swelled.

Amputation of the member was necessary. Before that was effected the trouble had spread. Now it is feared that the victim of this curious bathing accident will have to sacrifice his leg.

MRS. SCHUYLER
HAMILTONROBERT
RAY
HAMILTONDR.
A.M. LANE
HAMILTONTHE
LORELEY
BY KRAYALEXANDER
HAMILTONGENERAL
ALEXANDER
HAMILTON

New and Strange Things in and About St. Louis

How President Roosevelt Carries a Revolver



THE wind dalled with the coattails of the President Roosevelt at Ellis Island the other day and betrayed the fact that the President of these United States carries a gun. He had been on a trip of inspection to the island. He was disembarking from a cutter. The wind, no respecter of persons, whirled against him and caught hold of the presidential coattails and flapped them around picturesquely.

Persons standing behind the President distinctly saw the butt of a big revolver protruding from his right hip pocket. A secret service man who knew what

was under the President's coat-tail without the wind telling him restored the coat-tails to their proper position.

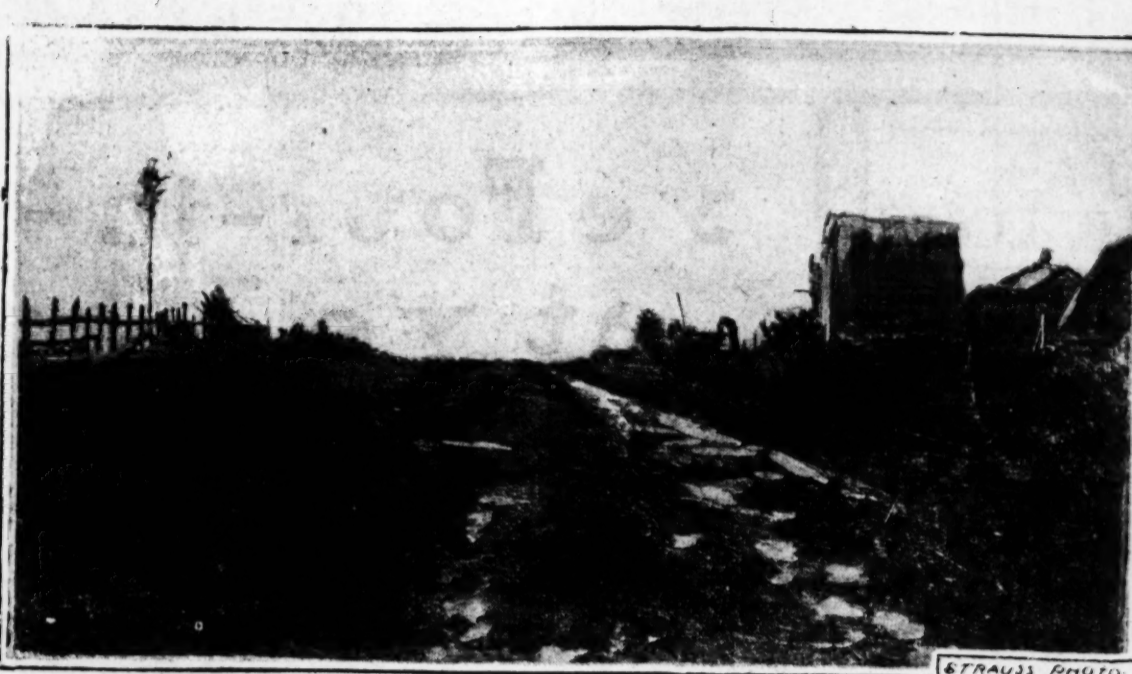
The revolver is the .38-caliber weapon which the President carried with the Rough Riders in Cuba. It is the same pistol with which he shot a Spaniard, as he tells in his history of the Rough Riders. The President is an expert marksman. With his revolver he once drove five bullets into the hole made by the first, at 50 yards. His ammunition is furnished by the ordnance bureau of the army.

It would appear that the revolver is the President's summer artillery unless he carries a different part of his personal arm on his western tour last winter a guest at a hotel dinner inadvertently donned the President's overcoat instead of his own and found a huge horse pistol in the pocket.

There is a scientific basis for the universal faith—usually called superstition—among Hindus in the cleansing qualities of the Ganges as well as in its peculiar sanctity. Careful experiments have shown that the river possesses extraordinary and inexplicable antiseptic properties. A government analyst took water from the main sewer of Benares which contained millions of cholera germs. When emptied into a receptacle of Ganges water, in six hours they were all dead. He took undeniably pure water and threw a few of these cholera germs in. They propagated and swarmed. The tests were tried repeatedly.

The Canadian railways are obliged, by the terms of the new Railway company bill, to carry members of the Canadian Senate and House of Commons free.

How Westmoreland Place Looked in 1887.



THE PRESENT WESTMORELAND PLACE IN 1887. A PAINTING BY JACK CUNNINGHAM. THE JAMES CAMPBELL AND J. C. VAN BLARCOM MANSIONS ARE NOW LOCATED HERE.

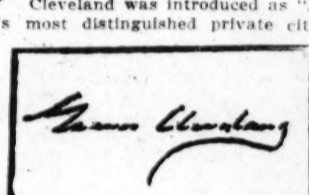
AN OIL painting by Jack Cunningham, the artist, who died a few days ago, showing what is now Westmoreland place as it was in 1887, also shows, by comparison, how St. Louis has grown since that time.

The painting is of a streak of country road, so little traveled that it is not clearly defined. To one side is a bit of a farmhouse and to the other a strip of ill-cleared fence.

The spot is now the site of the James Campbell and J. C. Van Blarcom mansions and one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the city has replaced the streak of country road.

The painting, which is owned by J. C. Strauss, is probably the only one in existence of Westmoreland place as it looked sixteen years ago.

Autograph of "America's Most Distinguished Citizen" DURING the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Grover Cleveland was introduced as "America's most distinguished private citizen."



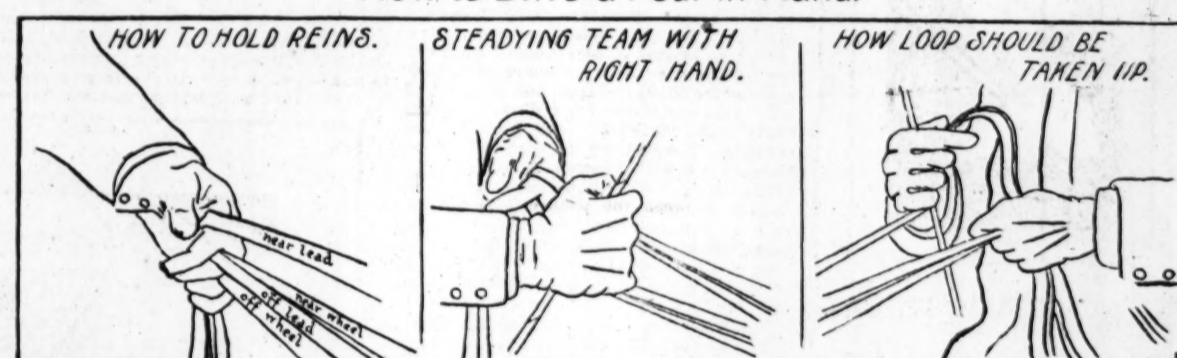
A term which found ready acceptance in the nation. Mr. Cleveland's autograph is looked sixteen years ago.

The island of Heligoland now possesses a beacon which is not only the most powerful ever yet constructed, but is in itself an electric marvel. Instead of the costly Fresnel lenses which have hitherto been considered indispensable for large beacons, the German engineers have used parabolic mirrors of glass, and the experiment seems to be crowned with perfect success. A flash of 30-million candle-power is produced, and in clear weather has been visible from the lighthouse on the Bismarck, a distance of 30 miles.

Among the objects found during the excavations for the extension of the Paris Metropolitan Railway is a fine mammoth's tusk.

Japan has 50 sects of Buddhism.

How to Drive a Four-in-Hand.



THE best way to hold the reins in driving four-in-hand is to have the near lead over the left forefinger, the off lead over the right forefinger, and the middle finger, the near wheel between the thumb and forefinger, and the off wheel between the middle and the ring finger. The reins must be gripped firmly by the three lower fingers of the left hand, so that they cannot possibly slip, the thumb and forefinger never being used to hold the reins except when looping. The thumb should invariably rest to the right, and the forefinger be held well out.

The new lead reins should pass over the knuckle of the forefinger, and not over the first or second joint.

The beginner will find that after a time his muscles at the base of the left thumb will develop wonderfully and that the reins will be held between this muscle and the lower fingers very firmly without any apparent effort.

To turn to the left, with the right hand seize the near lead and wheel reins under the lower fingers, then either pull those reins up toward the center of the body, which will shorten them, or allow the left hand to go slightly to the front, which will slack off the right reins, or better still, combine both these motions.

To turn to the right, take hold of the off lead and wheel reins, with the lower fingers of the right hand, and treat them in the same way as described for the left reins.

course of her cure she was stung 192 times, and this resulted in a complete cure. Dr. Perc claims that every ointment is made in-mine from bee poison and also in-mine from ricinoleum.

There are about 3,200,000 cyclists in Germany, each of whom must pay a yearly tax of 50 cents.

This New Invention Will Forth the Darin Chauffeur

A monarch or rather chief of state who has never had his portrait impressed upon the coinage or printed on the stamps of his country is His Imperial Majesty Mutsu Hito, emperor of Japan. This attention is not due to any clause in the constitution, but rather to the fact that in Japan the Emperor is far too sacred a person to have his portrait scattered about wherever he goes. In Japan the portrait of the Emperor is considered quite a sacred possession, and it seems very strange to Japanese gentlemen visiting in Europe to see the way in which real portraits of the reigning sovereigns are offered for sale. In Japan crude drawings from imagination are sold, but photographs are not at all.

A parcel of the dearest cigars in the world, 120 in number, has been dispatched from the famous Vuelta-Abajo tobacco fields in Cuba for the consumption of a New York millionaire. The price of one of them is about \$1.50. Only the most fastidious have been used in their production; the making of them is restricted to the most experienced workers, who can only make eight cigars a day. Every cigar is wrapped in the Japanese paper and enclosed in a small alight box of perfumed wood.

Tod Sloan's action against the French Jockey Club, which was down for hearing yesterday before the civil tribunal of the Seine, has been postponed until after the vacation.

The presence of the Fleet at Kingston during the King's visit meant, it is estimated, the expenditure of £50,000 in the town.

There are 3,332,220 Christmas Endeavorers.

ST. LOUISANS who delight to set the pavement afire with automobiles will be startled to learn that their chief amusement is in dire peril. A German inventor has devised a trap in which the over-sped auto may be caught like a rat in a trap. The illustration shows how the trapper may pick up any who attempt to pass him at an illegal rate of speed.

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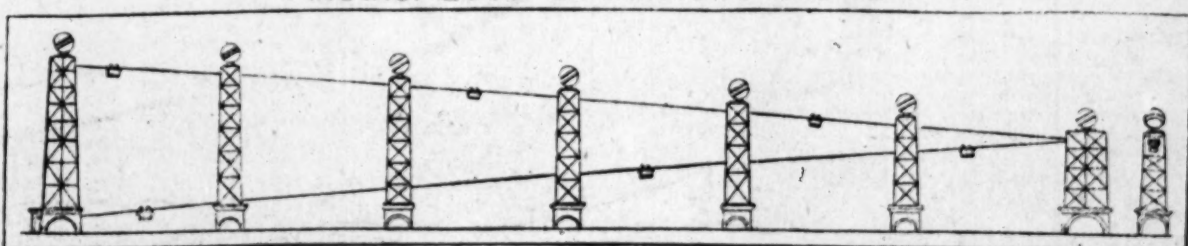
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Another Queer Structure for the Fair.

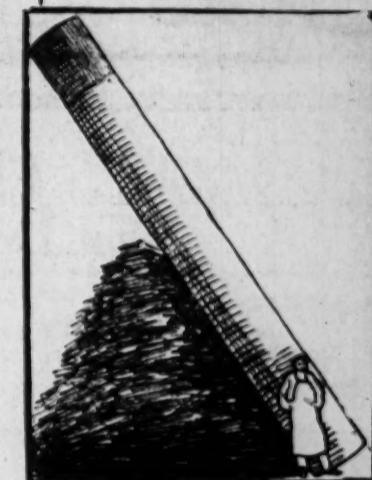


ONE of the original features proposed for the Pike of the World's Fair is an invention by David Allen Wright, a young St. Louisan. This will be known as Wright's Aerial Tramway, which consists of a line of towers with double cables extending between them.

Tower "A" will be about 300 feet high, the other towers varying in height until the last tower is reached, which will be about 100 feet in height. These towers will be spaced from 20 to 25 feet apart. People will be loaded in cars at the base of tower "A," and carried to the top by an

elevator where they will run onto the cable through the intermediate towers to tower "G," in which there is an overhead switch, and cars will then be run back on lower cables directly under upper cables to the base of tower "A." Each car will hold 20 passengers and motorman. The smooth squares, and one set of pieces in

The Cigarette One Man Can Roll in One Year



cars will be electrically driven, supplied with brakes and will be under complete control of the motorman at any point on the tramway.

Mr. Wright is figuring on using two-inch diameter steel cables which he claims will insure the people as much safety in comparison, as the Bads bridge.

A unique gathering was held in New Cummock, England, the other week, the host being a gentleman of 8 years of age, who had just built himself a villa. Guests were restricted to the male friends of his early youth, and no one under 75 was admitted. The gathering numbered 13, and the aggregate age of those assembled was 100 years. Five of the old gentlemen had lived under five British sovereigns, and the youngest of the company had played marbles in the days when George the Fourth was King.

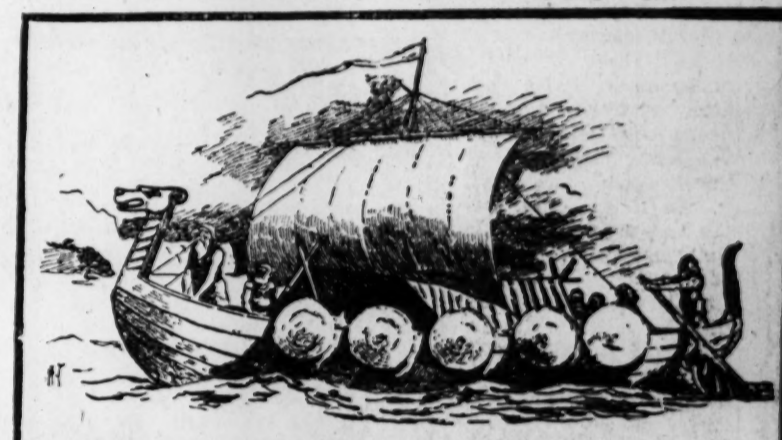
The town of Armidale, New South Wales, has a woman's fire brigade that has earned distinction in numerous encounters with the flames. A dozen or more young women form the brigade, electing one of their number as captain. They drill with the town brigade appliances, and are capable of rendering assistance to the male firemen when necessary. They are expert in rescue work with the life-line and with the jumping-sheet.

Of all the big guns used in the navy, the quick-fire has been proved by recent experiments to be the most effective. With a 14 100-pound shell can be discharged in a minute. Such missiles made a clean hole through the plates of the Belleisle at 1000 yards.

How many cigarettes do you suppose a man can roll in one year? The answer is in the picture. Enough to make one seven or eight times as big as himself. A skilled roller can make 1500 in a day, or about 470,000 in a year.

A company has been formed to work the salt beds discovered at the Point of Lorne, Isle of Man, and outlay pipes have been carried seven miles to evaporation works at Ramsey.

Queer Craft for the St. Louis Fair.



A QUEER boat is to be sent to the St. Louis Fair from Ireland. It is a Viking ship recently dug up on the island, but strange to say, it was not made by Norsemen, much as it resembles a Viking ship. It is the work of ancient seamen of Ireland.

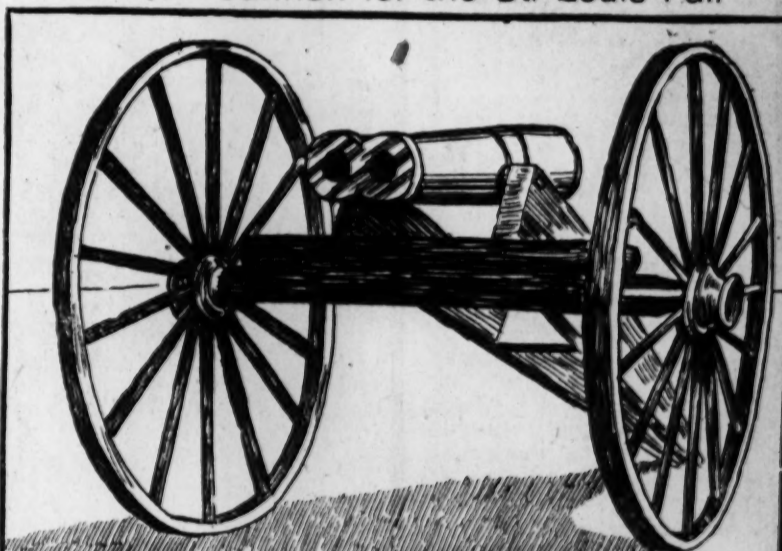
The French government is now bringing to the front a question in which every householder has an interest. It is that of the use of white lead and of other compounds of lead in house-painting. A parliamentary commission is investigating the question, and M. Breton, an expert delegated to report upon the whole question, has just presented the result of his studies in a volume which entirely and emphatically condemns the use of white lead in the mixing of colors. All pigments compounded with lead carbonates are highly poisonous to the workmen and to the occupants of the houses. M. Breton urges white zinc

as better in every way, especially in work exposed to sea air. He declares that the absolute suppression of white lead has become an imperative necessity. It was in 1780 that Courtois, a French chemist, first advocated white zinc.

The new method of making a battery by painting guns rainbow fashion, with streaks of red, yellow and blue, rendering them indistinguishable against any background, has again a very remarkable feat at Aldershot, England. A section of Horse Artillery sent to engage the guns did not locate them until with a distance of 1000 yards. This method is the invention of a military officer.

All birds, when perched on trees or bushes, serve as weathercocks, as they invariably arrange themselves with their heads to the wind.

Unique Cannon for the St. Louis Fair.



AMONG the odds and ends in the state buildings at the St. Louis Fair will be the queerest cannon ever built. It will come from Georgia and is at this time resting in the city of Athens. It is known as John Gililand's double-barreled cannon, the only one ever built. The history of it is this: John was a smith. He devised a machine for the amputation of Yankees. It consisted of two barrels upon a single carriage. The barrels were chained together from the muzzle of one barrel to the muzzle of the other. "She's all ready, gentlemen; come out and see me fire her maiden shot," John said to his friends. They went out. The double-barreled gun was loaded. "See that clump of timber? Watch me cut it into stove wood," said John. Boom! sawab-b-b-b! Bim!

John's friends rushed out and picked him up. He had lost an arm. Only one barrel had gone off at the time appointed for both of them to go, and the chain had jerked the flying missile around and sent it in exactly the opposite direction to that expected by the inventor. The gun was retired.

It one day occurred to Prof. Goldberg of England, considering how often chess is played blindfolded, there ought to be no difficulty in teaching the game to the really blind. He communicated his idea to M. de la Zerrane, who took it up with enthusiasm, with the result that at the Val-Haut Association headquarters there has been inaugurated a special chess class for the blind. The boards are indented in inquiry is that Kansas is all right, so far as chess is concerned.

THE KANSAS CORN CROP IN AN ALLEGORICAL CARTOON. HAT'S the matter with Kansas? is the question asked by a cartoon in Harper's Weekly. It depicts Dame Kansas with a corn doll in her arms.

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A Mysterious Mark Twain Letter

Let's leave it where it is, Robert. You know there are some opponents that exceed the reach of compromise and certainly tried on a genuine charge verdict rendered on the testimony of a single witness, a followed by the disgrace of a public posting is one of these. Yours yesterday, today & always Mark

THIS might be called a mysterious Mark Twain letter, since it was written by the great humorist and is said to be his nephew, Samuel E. Moffett, who Robert referred to in the letter.

In a German paper, American cartoonists seem to have gone out for revenge, for the picture here shown has just appeared in the Philadelphia North American.

The London Gazette is called "the government paper," and some particulars concerning it are given by Mr. Arthur Hill in the July Strand. The Gazette is the oldest and least read of any newspaper. It is at once the biggest and least of all papers, for it is the only paper in the land which changes its size from one page to a hundred, according to the pressure of news. It is the only newspaper whose word is law and whose authority is accepted in the witness box. It can make and unmake bankrupts. It is the only newspaper in which certain persons are compelled to advertise, and in which certain other persons cannot advertise for love or money. It yields a profit of \$100,000 a year.

An interesting Indian ceremony was recently witnessed in Oklahoma. White Eagle, the aged chief of the Poncas, has resigned, and his title and dignity have been conferred on his son Tabby. In honor of the new chief 200 ponies were given away as presents, and 100 Indians participated in the sun dance. Thousands of whites witnessed the celebration.

CONSIDERABLE comment has been occasioned within the last fortnight by the appearance of a rather bold cartoon of President Roosevelt, published

in the London Gazette. The cartoon depicts the President as a man in a suit, holding a cigar, and standing next to a large, ornate chair. The caption reads: "The President of the United States, sitting in the chair of power, and holding the reins of government." The cartoon is signed "H. M. 1903."

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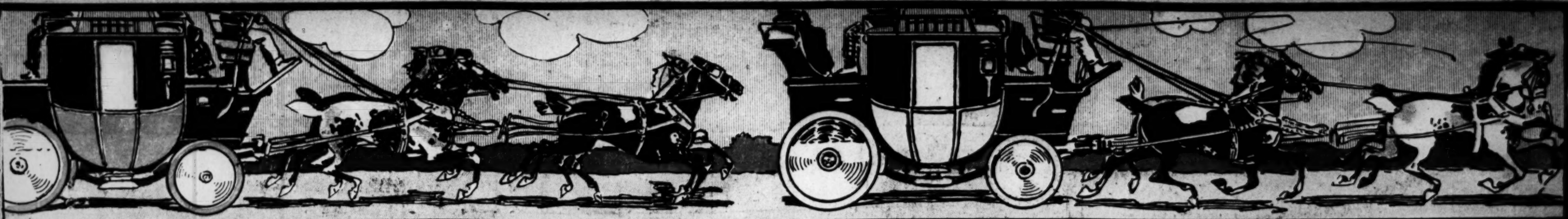
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Newest American Cartoon of Emperor Wilhelm II



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COACHES FROM NEAR AND FAR WILL ASSEMBLE IN ST. LOUIS



HE notes of the coach horn will echo at the World's Fair. Coaches from the ends of the continent and from beyond the seas will roll and rumble over the boulevards of the exposition and of the city with the coaches of St. Louis.

A coaching carnival and coaching contest will be one of the features of the livestock exhibit at the Fair. Coaching and coaching parties will be a picturesque feature of the Fair throughout, but there will be a general round-up of the tally-hos at least one day, when the proud St. Louis owners can match their horses and coaches with the animals and coaches of the world.

There has long been a lively interest in coaching in St. Louis, and it has not been seriously affected by the advent of the automobile, because the coach, with its large capacity, offers social facilities which the faster vehicle lacks. With the approach of the World's Fair interest in coaching has been materially quickened. Even before it became known that there would be coaching contests, St. Louis men who are fond of coaching for its own sake had planned to keep four-in-hands in commission for the entertainment of their friends during the Exposition.

At least three of the finest coaches made, with every modern improvement and convenience, have been purchased by St. Louis men in view of the approach of the World's Fair. D. R. Calhoun, Gussie Busch and Samuel and John F. Davis are the owners of the three new coaches. They have features which no other coaches owned in St. Louis possess. In each there is a toilet room and a sideboard, both compact but ample.

Others are planning to purchase coaches of like complete character before the opening of the Fair.

Among the other owners of tally-hos in St. Louis are Ralph H. Orthwein, Sidney Walker, G. H. Walker, William J. King II, Phil G. Scanlan, Wallace Simmons, Tony Stuever, Lacy Crawford and Louis Lemp. Tony Stuever frequently drives a "uni-form," a four-in-hand with a leader. John S. Bratton of East St. Louis has a coach which will also be seen much in St. Louis during the Fair.

Men are being appointed in different states to assemble exhibits in the coaching class and as a result of their efforts it is expected that the coaches brought together will form the finest and most complete show of the kind ever seen.

Kentucky, the home of fine stock, promises to have a brilliant exhibit. George Graddy of Versailles has been appointed chairman of a committee composed of the most influential breeders of Kentucky to get together a fine collection of coach and park horses. R. E. Hughes, secretary of the Kentucky Exhibit Association, has written to the stock department of the Fair: "You may rest assured that Kentucky will be there with one of the finest displays of stock in all classifications ever made by the state."

Coaches are built to carry from fourteen to twenty people comfortably. There are usually seats for six on the inside. The rest sit on top. They cost between \$4000 and \$5000, and the value of an average coach team of four is between \$2000 and \$2500.

It is usual in coaching contests for the horses to count 9 and the appointments 40. The driver is usually counted in with the appointments. "Credit for the horses' 'manners'" is given to the horses themselves, and not to the driver. The horses are expected to behave as well with one of the judges or anybody else driving them as they do with their regular driver holding the reins.

Everything in the line of equipment for the coach and horses and driver is taken into account with the appointments. The details of the equipment of the coach, the harness of the horses and the clothing of the driver all

ye Four-in-Handes at ye World's Faire.



S. CARLISLE MARTIN.



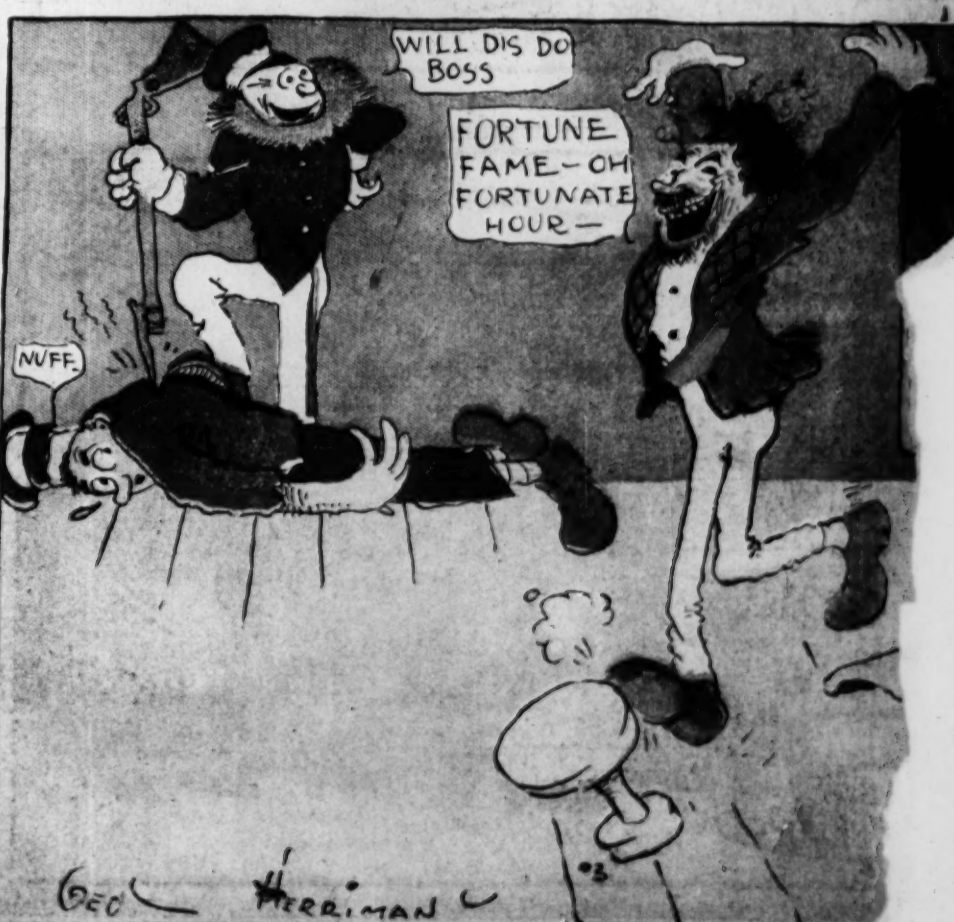
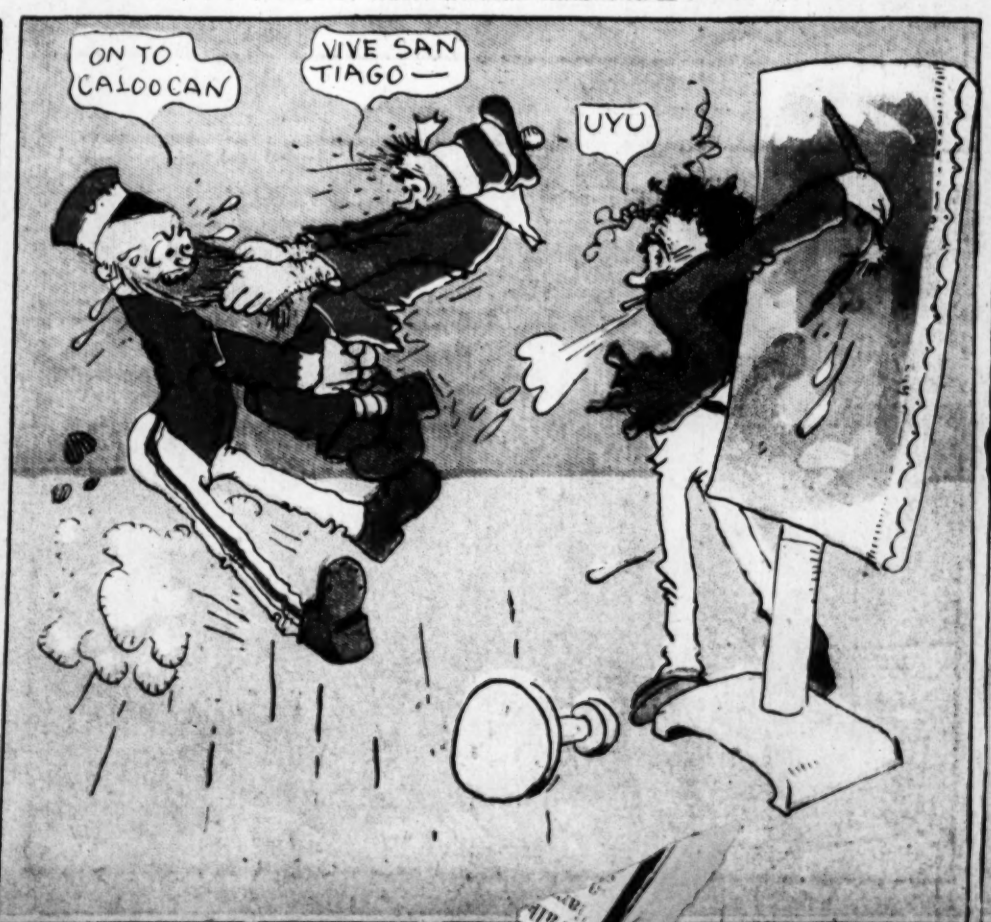
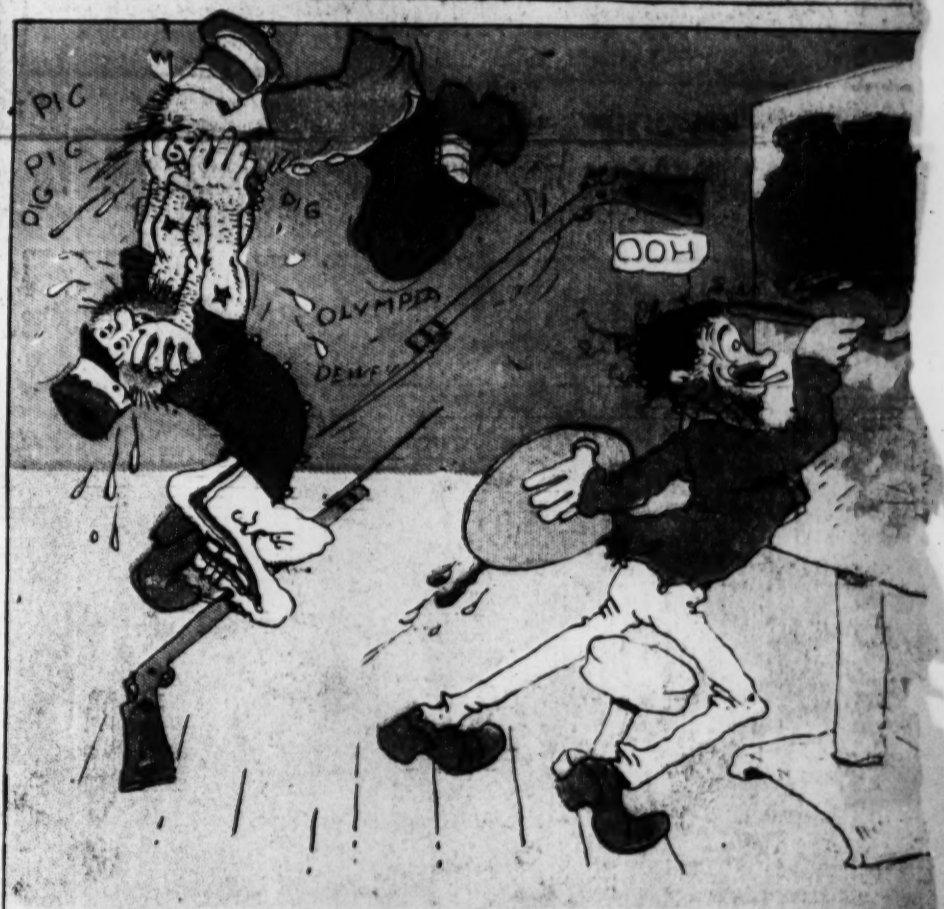
FUNNY SIDE OF ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

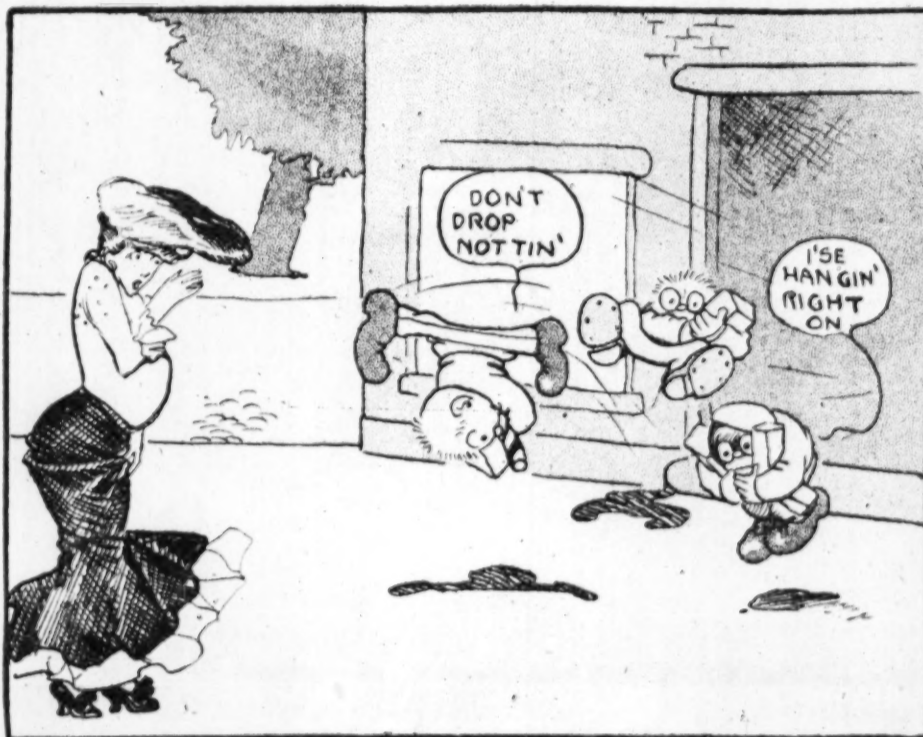
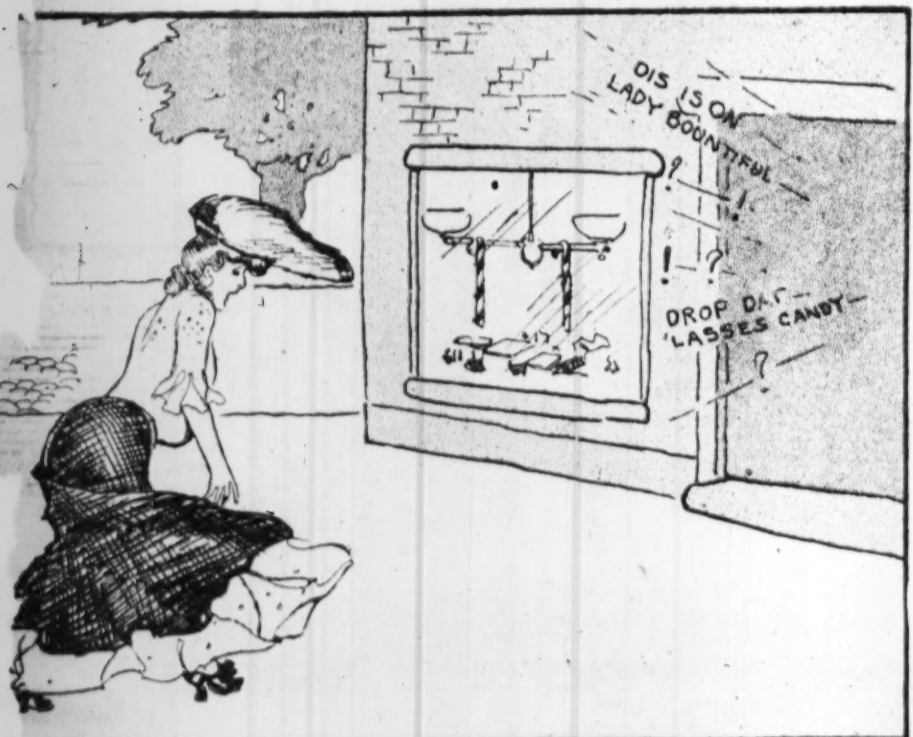
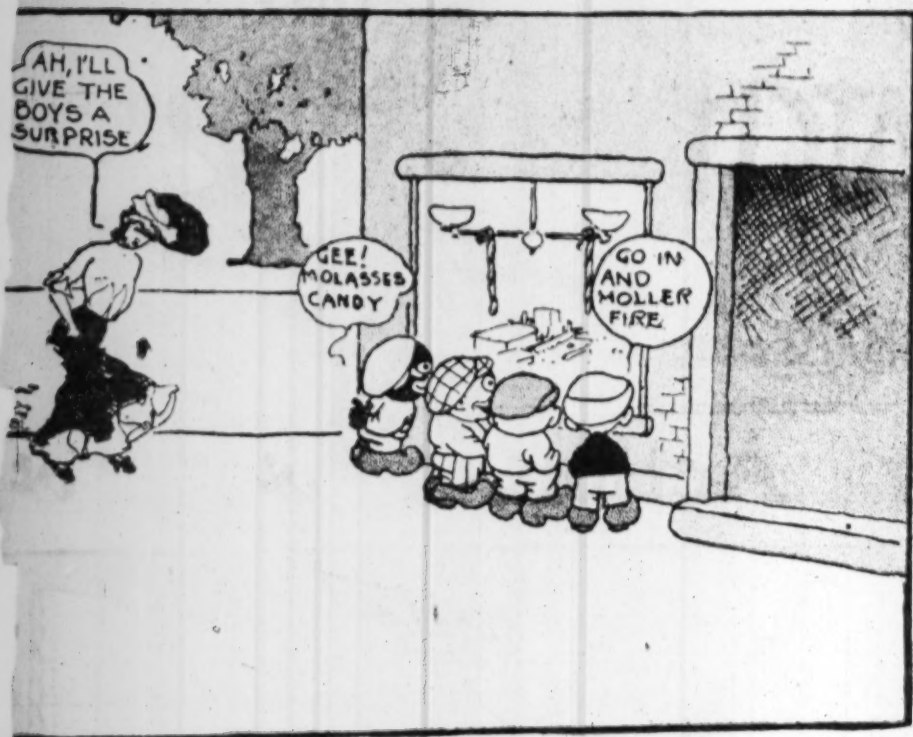
SUNDAY, SEP. 27, 1903



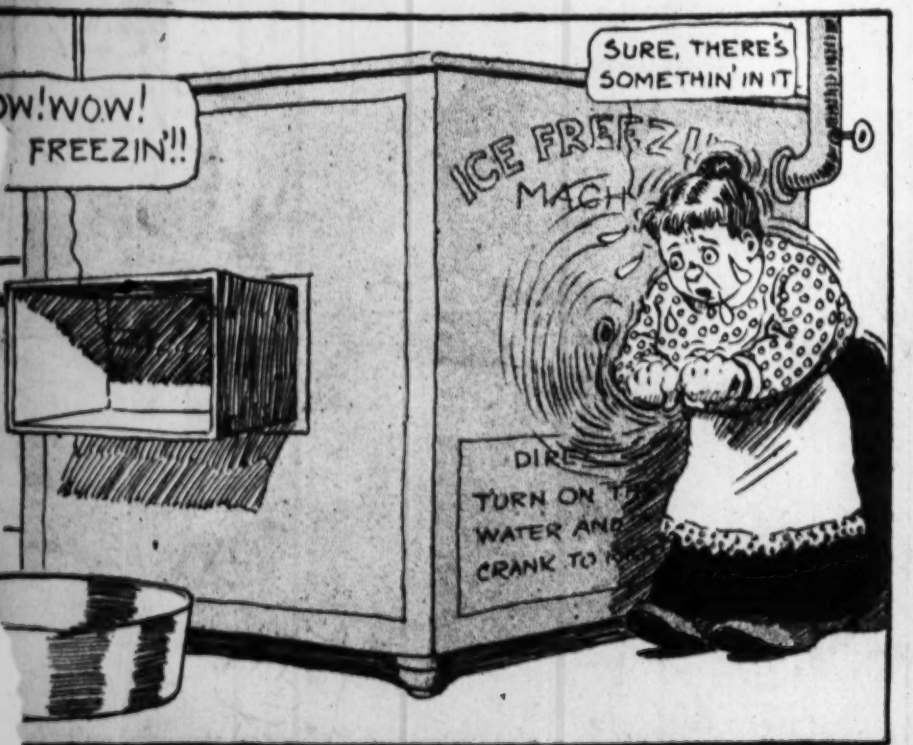
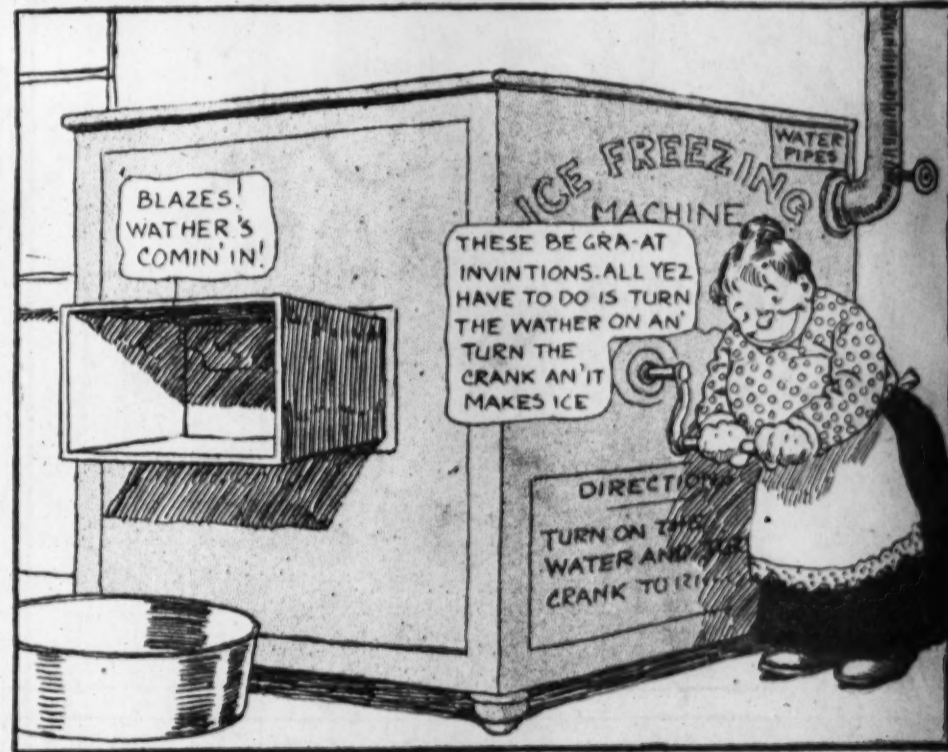
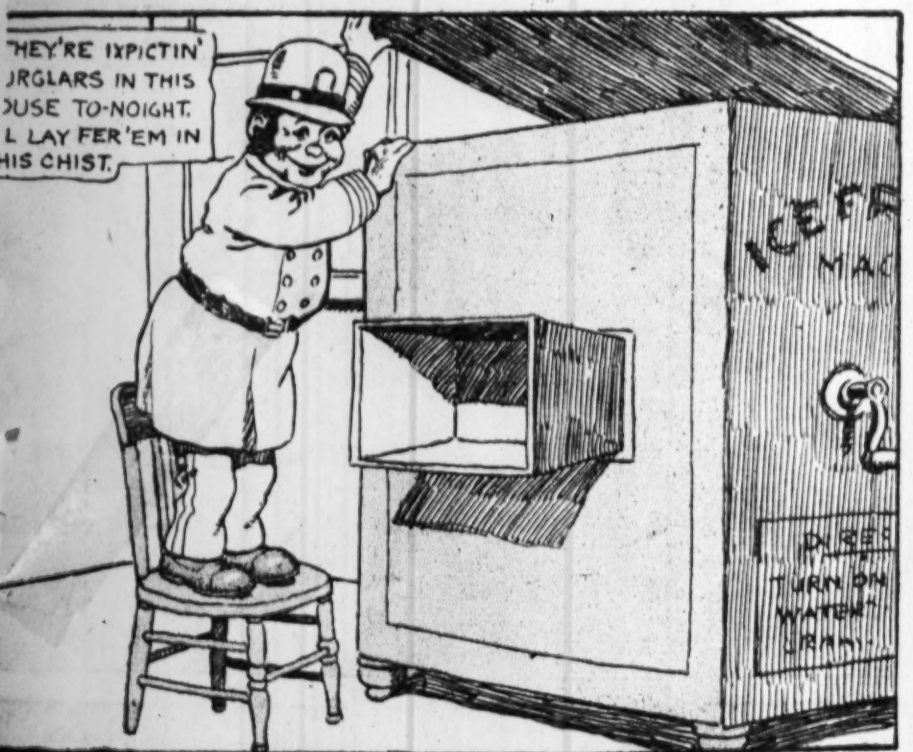
The Two Jolly Jackies Supply Action.



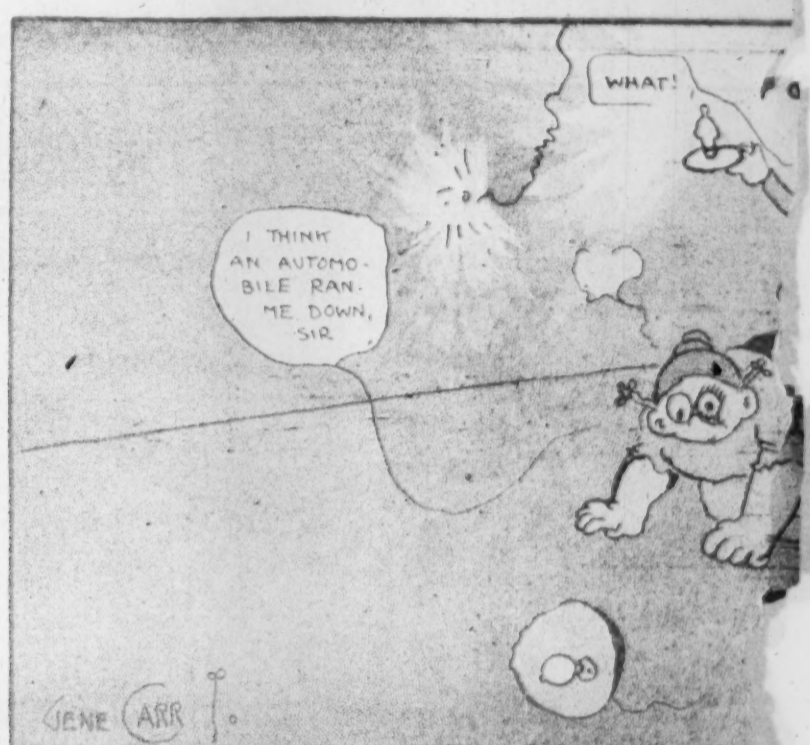
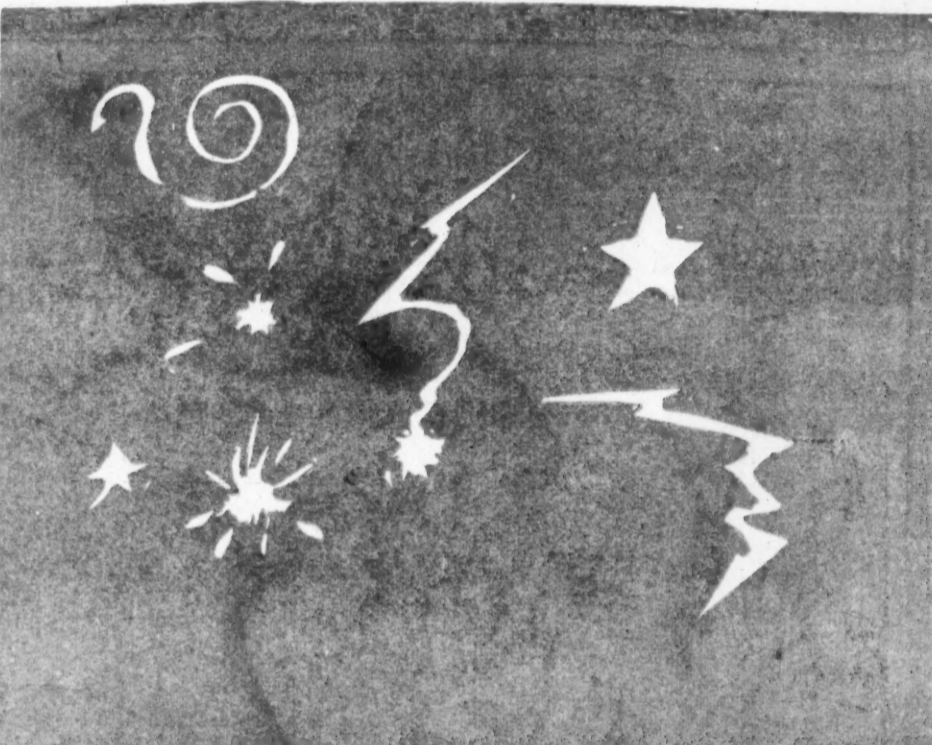
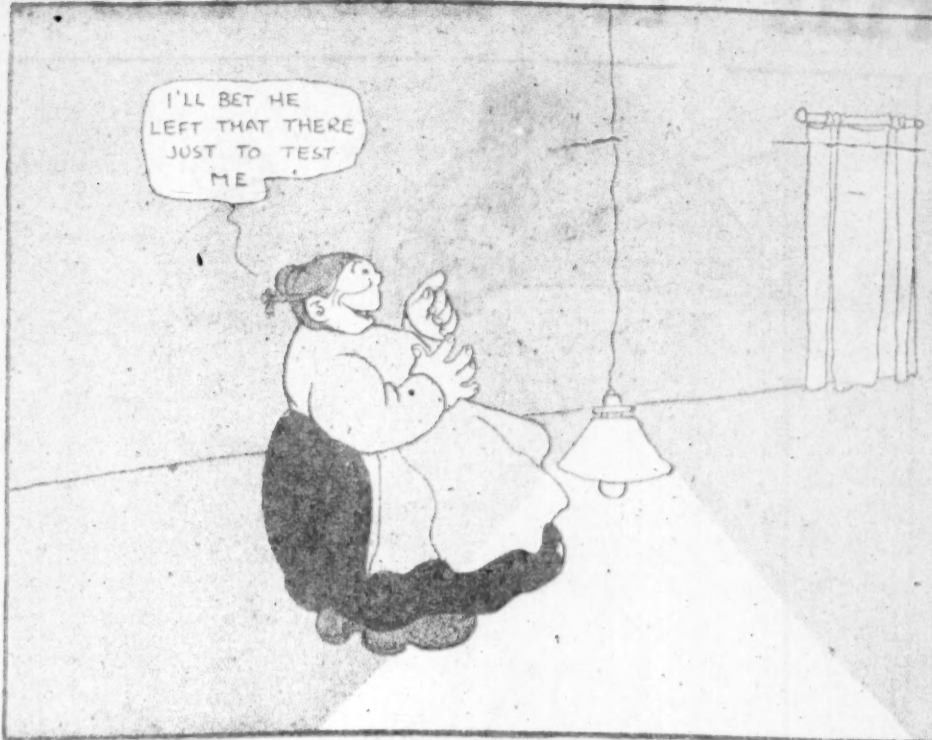
How Lady Bountiful Got Reckless with Her Money--By Gene Carr.



Clarence the Cop's Experience with the Family Blizzard.



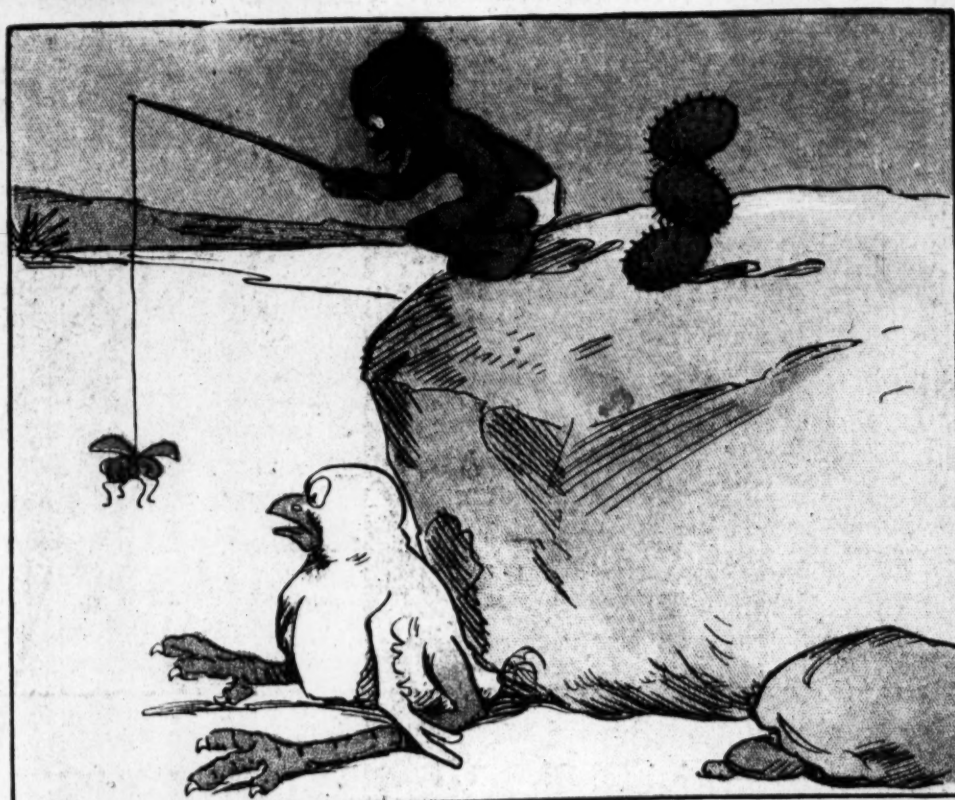
Phyllis Discovers the Wonders of Electricity---By Gene Carr



Handy Andy Boils Baby's Egg with Disastrous Results



Why the Filipino Has to Eat His Meals Standing Up.



Tidy Teddy Gets a Bath of Another Color.

